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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HENRY DUNDAS, LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE. WITH A PORTRAIT.

THE fall of great characters, or those supposed to be great, has generally excited much curiosity, and with it no small degree of calumny on the fallen character. A remarkable instance to the contrary, in these days, has been seen in the latter respect, and the subject of this sketch has found numerous advocates, not only to palliate his crimes, but to endeavour, by every means in their power, to cover his prosecutors with disgrace. The public papers, with an exception of one or two, have been devoted to his cause; and the language used by them has been such, as to imply a total disregard of national honour, and that it was in their power to direct to any purpose the feelings of the public. In every respect their attempts were baffled, and the benefit they have done to their noble client is very problematical. "To press a falling man too far," argues a base and a depraved mind; but to endeavour to prevent his faults from lying open to the laws—to aim at screening him from justice—to overwhelm with calumnies those who are earnest for the public cause—these are depravities in the British press which we have been compelled to notice, and which argue a corruption of principles of the utmost detriment to the state.

This subject has not met with the attention it deserves. That any man, or set of men, should have such influence over the newspapers, is in the highest degree improper; and if it should arise from means afforded by administration, there is sufficient ground for enquiry, in what manner these means are afforded, and whether they can be consistently continued with a due regard to the welfare of the country. It is a common remark, that certain papers are in favour of, and others are in opposition to, administration; and this difference in opinion, as far as the conductors of each paper act from their own principles, is far from being prejudicial; but if the writing in favour of administration is to be attended with benefits resulting from that administration, and to write in opposition to it, is to be the sure means of withdrawing the common emoluments of a newspaper, to which it would be otherwise entitled, the public cause must suffer; for few will run the risk, or can afford to support the contest, with so powerful an adversary. Such language as has been used by the supporters of Lord Melville, would, if used by his antagonists, have subjected them to all the vexation of a libellous prosecution;—and the marked difference in the conduct of the newspapers to Mr. Horne Tooke and Lord Melville, would excite no small degree of surprise in all, who are unacquainted with the secret springs by which they are conducted.—After and during the report of the select committee of the house of commons, in which Mr. Dundas bore no inconsiderable share, and during the whole time that Mr. Tooke was under confinement, the papers teemed with abuse upon the latter, and every thing was done to excite the populace against him. From the moment that the naval commissioners had found grounds of complaint against Lord Melville, till they were substantiated in the house of commons, and during the time that the most solemn argument was held on the proceedings to be adopted against him, the public newspapers advocated his defence, pursued with calumnies those who were determined that justice should be done to the country, and treated with the utmost contempt the unanimous voice of the public. To what this conduct is to be attributed, is worthy of serious enquiry, and at any rate, it would be worth while, if we must have opposition papers, and administration papers, to try whether it is not possible to have also public papers, that is, papers which shall be as decidedly in favour of the public, as the others may be in favour of their respective parties.

Mr. H. Tooke and Lord Melville have for many years been near neighbours. The language used by the for-

mer with respect to the latter, is in every body's memory; but something might be ascribed to asperity, and the remembrance of very unneighbourly treatment. Little was it expected that a few years would so materially change the scene, and that the propriety of the epithet would become a subject for the decision of our highest court of judicature. Both had the advantages of a liberal education, and from the time that they left their universities, gradually were brought forward into public notice:—the one, by travel and study, being distinguished for his knowledge of men and manners, and after the severest confinement, and every exertion of power to deprive him of his life, retaining the esteem of a vast circle of men of literature, science, and rank, and now employing dignified ease, in bringing forward the second volume of a work, which shews his knowledge of our language, and will give celebrity to his name wherever the English is spoken, and letters are cultivated. The other pursued a very different road, and arrived at some of the highest offices of the state, pursuing completely the system of politics laid down at the beginning of this reign, speaking the English language with the rudest accents of the north, and from being encircled with suitors of all ranks, on a sudden finding himself stripped of his offices, and the object of an impeachment.

Such different destinies might, in the hands of a Plutarch, make the subject of an excellent comparison. The Englishman and the Scotchman started with equal advantages in life; but their politics were remote from each other, as is the northern from the southern pole. The Englishman cultivated the manners of a gentleman, speaks his language in the highest perfection, possesses the powers of conversation in a very eminent degree: the Scotchman disdained, like his countrymen Lords Mansfield and Wedderburne, to soften his accents for a southern ear; and the joys of Bacchus were more pleasing to him, than the sweet sounds of the harp of Apollo. Much may be ascribed to difference of country, but more to politics!—for Lord Melville, having the good fortune to be born a Scotchman, did not feel those difficulties in accommodating himself to the changes in our constitution, which have created in the mind of the Englishman such an invincible repugnance to the arts by which alone the way was open to ministerial distinction.

The family of Lord Melville has been distinguished in Scotland by its success at the bar; and after the usual studies, but earlier than usual, the young Dundas became a member of the class of advocates. This is a considerable corps at Edinburgh, and the distinction it enjoys does not suffer, as in the similar class in London, from a comparison with the splendour of rank, the wealth of the merchant, and the respect attached to other professions.—The church of Scotland does not hold out also, as in England, high rewards to its teachers; a competence only is what the great bulk can attain: the highest dignities can be the lot of very few, and when attained, are very little calculated to satisfy the pursuits of ambition. Hence, to those who are educated in Scotland, law and physic hold out the fairest prospects, and the Scotch bar is little inferior to the English in talents or industry. By living also in a smaller capital, or as it may now be more properly called, a provincial town, the corps of advocates forms a more distinct body, and having a large well-chosen library, to which there is great ease of access, general literature is more cultivated in this body, and is held in greater estimation, than by their brethren of the south. In England, as well as Scotland, the barrister or advocate must be to a great degree a technical man; but in Scotland the technicality, if we may so call it, of the profession, is corrected by the attention paid to polite literature; its members do not, indeed, bring with them from their schools or colleges so much scholarship as is common at the English bar with those who have gone through a regular education; but they have just studied sufficiently to give them a taste for letters, and, as is the custom of their nation, to delight more on the surface, than to explore the depths of science.

Mr. Dundas had made that sort of figure, which denoted him in his youth to be a clever lad; and when he was called to the bar, was by those of his own standing looked up to as one who would make some figure in future life.—He was assiduous in his profession, and to it joined all the pleasures which

the northern metropolis affords. His family gave him early means of shewing his abilities, and in the general assembly of the church of Scotland, he was listened to with attention. The emoluments of his profession were encreased by the fortune which he acquired in marriage, and the property of his first wife gives the title which he has now assumed. Her name was Rennier, and her father, a ship-builder, was supposed to have amassed a fortune of between two and three hundred thousand pounds. The portion of the daughter, and the fees of the bar, placed Mr. Dundas in a state of independence.

Neither talents nor industry will command success; but they are of great advantage to the possessor, when favourable circumstances give him the opportunity of displaying them. As Mr. Dundas rose in his profession, he attracted the attention of the minister of the day, and Lord North raised him to the post of lord advocate of Scotland. —For this post, whose nature and extent has been lately developed in so extraordinary a manner in the house of commons, Mr. Dundas was admirably fitted, and it gave him an opportunity also of exerting his talents in a larger sphere. The nation was now engaged in that unhappy conflict, which ended in the separation of the American States from the mother country, and the disputes were strong between the vehement supporters of the king's prerogative, and those who were fearful that the subjugation of America would lead to the destruction of the constitution at home. By becoming lord advocate, Mr. Dundas naturally took a seat in parliament, and Lord North had every reason to applaud his choice. The lord advocate was the strenuous supporter of all the measures of the minister; and the boldness of his language, and confidence in himself, attracted the attention of the house, and convinced it, that such a speaker, gifted neither with great powers of mind, nor capability of displaying what he possessed with any graces of elocution, possessed those talents, which would carry him through no ordinary career. He had much to do, and in all shewed that he was an excellent man for business: a praise to which it is to be regretted that so few of our members aspire. For all cannot rise by talents, yet all may perform their duty, and in executing diligently the office of a member of parliament, much valuable knowledge may be acquired.

Among other business that was agitated in parliament, East India affairs attracted much of the public attention. —The transactions of that country, whether real or exaggerated, were a constant topic on which a minister might be harrassed, and the country gentleman, whose consequence was diminished by the rapid fortunes brought from the east, delighted in every attack upon the Nabobs. To repel one of these attacks, the minister himself moved for a secret committee to "enquire into the causes of the war in the Carnatic, and of the unfavourable condition of the British possessions in those parts." This was a favourable circumstance for Mr. Dundas, who was appointed the chairman; and in the enquiry, which he pursued with the utmost diligence and industry, he acquired a very extensive knowledge of the concerns of the East India company at home and abroad, and qualified himself to move the secret springs of that extraordinary machine, when they should be entrusted to his management. Both sides, both the opposition and the ministry, were struck with the report of the committee, which was ascribed, and in a great measure justly so, to the talents of the chairman; and it is exactly suited to those talents, which can enter into a minute detail, and unravel, with apparent ease, a complication of difficult concerns. With the knowledge thus acquired, he afterwards introduced his India Bill, which, though defeated, confirmed still more the opinion entertained of his talents.

The close of Lord North's administration, and the succeeding administrations, and memorable coalition of Lord North and Mr. Fox, afforded every opportunity for the display of these talents. To steer a steady course amidst the conflict of the elements, was impossible: to take advantage of every circumstance; to see the right moment for quitting one minister, and to whom he should next affix his bark, this required much circumspection and great diligence. In all this, Mr. Dundas acquitted himself to the utmost perfection. He stood by the American war, and the falling minister, as long as he could; when the one was given up,

and the other fairly beaten, it was time to look out for other means of support.—All parties saw in him an useful assistant, and it was only to seize the moment judiciously, when he could find one to which he might attach himself with sufficient confidence. The coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox, unhappy for the nation, but happy for Mr. Dundas, afforded him this opportunity. The nation was shocked, and with reason, at this coalition, which was evidently formed to throw the power of the crown into the hands of an aristocracy; and however rising upon popular pretensions, to subject both king and people to their influence. In the conflicts in parliament upon this occasion, Mr. Dundas bore no small part; and he saw with rapture the young minister maintaining his ground with the utmost firmness. Should he succeed, the road was open to the highest emoluments: if he fell, there might still be means to make a peace with the other parties. But success was certain, and the dissolution of parliament, followed by the universal approbation of the nation, confirmed the triumph of the minister.

Mr. Fox's India Bill had been the great instrument of his overthrow.—One was absolutely necessary, and in framing another, the assistance of Mr. Dundas was of the utmost importance. An intimate connexion now took place between the young minister and the more experienced politician. Mr. Dundas taught him the whole state of Indian affairs. A bill was introduced into parliament, which differed very little from that of Mr. Fox, and taking much of the power out of the hands of the East India company, conveyed it with immense patronage and influence into the hands of administration. By this bill, a board of controul was formed; and he who had been so instrumental in the formation and success of the plan, was rewarded with the appointments of the treasurer of the navy, and president of the board of controul of the East India company, with a seat in the cabinet council. The youthful minister, and our hero, may now be considered as colleagues in office, as joint ministers: the title of premier was attributed to Mr. Pitt, but nothing was done but by the advice and assistance of Mr. Dundas. Mr. Pitt had learned the early lessons of politics under his revered father: he was now in the hands of a statesman, who viewed things in a very different light: the father had been the determined foe of Lord Bute and his politics: what shall the son do, when those politics are cherished by his intimate friend and colleague—by him to whom he must look for counsel in every emergence!

Raised to an Indian throne, Mr. Dundas now possessed far more power than the most sanguine expectations of Mr. Fox could have entertained; and the party in opposition had the mortification to see, that all their struggles for so many years had tended only to raise a new set of men to power and pre-eminence. The nation was recovering from its difficulties, and contented with its administration, which had indeed nothing to do but to correct the errors which had crept into it, and both Pitt and Dundas were the zealous advocates for salutary reforms. What a happy state must that nation be in, when its chiefs not only profess such purity of conduct, but are instrumental in the enacting of measures which shall maintain and preserve it! Mr. Dundas was particularly happy in this respect. With the utmost zeal he brought in the Bill for the Regulation of Money Concerns in the Army and Navy, which were to throw it completely out of the power of the treasurers to speculate with the public purse, or enrich themselves or their agents by peculation.

The business of the navy and of India, occupied the attention of Mr. Dundas, and every year added to his power. The influence obtained in India, was felt in the remotest corners of Scotland; and Harry Dundas, who had so much to give away, was the most popular name in the country. On him, therefore, devolved the management of the affairs of Scotland; and the haughtiest thane soon felt, that his power was circumscribed, and that he must lower his pretensions. Scotland is a remarkable instance of the success attending a uniform set of measures: from the union, its members have always acted in subservicncy to the minister; but several great families had a share in that influence, and looked up to the rewards attending it. This influence is in a great degree weakened; and to the skill of our hero is to be attributed, that a more immediate connection subsists between the Scotch representatives, a con-

nection which, it is hoped or feared, may be very much injured by late events.

As president of the board of controul, Mr. Dundas laid annually before parliament the state of India concerns. This was prefaced always with a long speech: and as the affairs were always prosperous, it annually afforded satisfaction to the proprietors of Indian stock, though it frequently contradicted, in very material parts, the assertions of the committee of the house of commons, employed in Westminster hall, in the impeachment of Mr. Hastings. This impeachment was a fine tub for the opposition; and the two ministers, Pitt and Dundas, amused themselves with seeing them waste their strength in so impotent an attack. Mr. Hastings, indeed, deserved more support from both: but if it had been more manly to protect him from an impeachment, it was more politic to leave him exposed to the wild rage of a Burke, and the sarcasms of a Sheridan. Mr. Dundas was thus left without controul, in the management of India affairs; and too few persons are interested with them to determine how far they have been conducted with skill and success. The annual report will afford but little assistance upon this occasion; and, as is the case of all distant colonies, the cry of oppression is but feebly heard; and in the attempt to redress a wrong, there is a danger of greater injustice.

The two ministers carried on, without difficulty, their joint affairs, till the breaking out of the French war. This was an embarrassment, to which the powers of Mr. Dundas were not adequate. He saw the rising flame of liberty spreading itself in every corner of the kingdom; and there was a danger that this would throw power into the hands of the opposition. The conduct of the French was such, at last, as to disgust the warmest friends of liberty; and men, as they generally do, confounding the effects of licentiousness and liberty, attributed to the latter what can only be produced by the former. Hence, liberty itself was held in disrepute, and a favourable opportunity was offered to introduce new checks to its supposed too rapid growth. The opposition had supported itself on popular grounds, and under the name of whigs, claimed the favour of the people. But whiggism is a term more easily spoken, than well defined: and the conduct of the French excited a division in the opposition—one party reproaching the other with swerving from the ancient whig, and countenancing those new principles, which, under the term of jacobinical, are supposed to contain every thing inimical to social intercourse. A secession took place from the whig club. Mr. Burke was the organ of the secession, and his wrath against French principles was rewarded by an ample pension. Among the seceders, were some distinguished for their rank and opulence; and Mr Dundas, with his usual skill, availed himself of the breach, and from the enemies quarters gained new accession of strength. To him may be attributed the measure, which brought the Duke of Portland and Lord Spencer into the cabinet: the necessity of strengthening the hands of government, for the safety of the whole, and the dangerous spread of jacobinical principles, were, with lucrative places, very prevailing arguments. Had these noble lords been contented with their disapprobation of these principles, and held an independent situation between the administration and the weakened whig party, how much evil would have been spared to the country! But the measure was efficacious. Pitt and Dundas, strengthened by the support of their new allies, laughed at all the attacks of opposition; and their influence was never greater than at this period, to nearly the close of the war. The introduction of new men required new offices; and Mr. Dundas was strong enough to bear any additional labour. As the Duke of Portland was to be a secretary of state, and Mr. Dundas's interference in that department was absolutely necessary, a third secretaryship was made for him, for the conduct of the measures and operations of the war; and this office which he held with his others, became an object of much animadversion in the commons. The fact was, that Mr. Dundas did all the actual and important business of a secretary of state, whilst the office of the Duke of Portland was confined to little more than the inspecting of aliens.

The history of Mr. Dundas is now involved with that of the war, and the supposed domestic plots at home. No one inveighed more bitterly against jacobinical principles; and though no alarmist himself, he understood how to

keep all others in a state of alarm. To him we may attribute, not the knowledge of the affairs of the corresponding society, for this society published all that it did, but the collecting together in one report every thing which had been detailed in newspapers relative to it. This was brought with great solemnity, and apparent mystery, into the house. Individuals were seized, examined before the privy council, and ordered to a most rigorous state of confinement. Conspiracy was declared to prowl in every street, and to infest every city and village. Never were the active powers of Mr. Dundas more employed; never were they succeeded with such complete mortification. Upon his researches, and the papers in his bag, collected by the secret committee, were founded the famous state trials, in which the present chancellor made such famous long speeches, and in which the vulgar proverb was completely verified—

Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus

The mountains are in labour, and a mouse is born.

Never were such long trials; and till the day that the acquittal of Hardy was resounded through the streets, the papers asserted the guilt of all who had been taken up on suspicion. The acquittal put a stop, it was said, to an immense number of apprehensions; for had a different verdict been brought in, every thing was prepared for following it up, by the seizure of all whom the ministry might think fit to involve in the guilt of conspiracy. The trial of Mr. H. Tooke will be ever memorable in the history of our law courts; for the accused might be said to have been the judge, and to have instructed the court and counsel on the proper mode of conducting judicial proceedings. His return to Wimbledon, and the concourse of rank, beauty, science, and literature, to his accustomed abodes of cheerfulness and hospitality, were not among the least mortifying circumstances of this acquittal; for Mr. Dundas's grounds are separated from Mr. Tooke's gardens only by an open fence: and Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas have, in retreating from the scene of happiness which the garden presented, been compared to our first parents, when they took their last farewel of Paradise.

The part which Mr. Dundas took in the continental proceedings of the last war, cannot be thoroughly ascertained. Whether he planned the expedition to Ostend, which ended in the blowing up of a few stones, and the imprisonment of all who landed to perform this important task, future history must determine. The sluice, which was the object of this military ardour, was a beautiful piece of architecture, erected at the expence of the province of Flanders, and kept in repair, as our bridges are, by a county rate. The destruction of it would have been an injury only to the inhabitants of that province, but would not have impeded the navigation on the canal a day; and, as the plan was executed, every thing was repaired without loss of time, at about the thousandth part of the expence of the expedition. The Quiberon expedition claims Mr. Windham for its patron: an expedition which seemed to have in view merely the exposure of a number of emigrants to the fury of their enemies. But if Mr. Dundas cannot assume to himself the whole merit of these expeditions, the secret expedition into Holland is said to be entirely his own. Never, perhaps, was such an expedition: the county of Kent will never forget it. The drunkenness of the soldiers who had received the bounty, and were carried in waggons to Barham Downs to seek for officers, and the journeying of officers the same way to seek for men; the double embarkation; the length of time between the first and second arrival of the troops in Holland; the deliberations on advancing to the attacks of the enemy, and the deliberations on the retreat from that enemy; these, with the articles for the escape of the army, would form the materials for the history of that expedition; which, if Mr. Dundas has not burned his papers relative to it, may hereafter afford much amusement to his leisure hours, and no small instruction to posterity.

But in spite of all his military skill and exertions; in spite of every effort for the deliverance of Europe, and the restoration of social order, the internal affairs of France went on in their own train, and its external warfare stript the house of Austria of its richest territories, and Germany of all its provinces on this side of the Rhine. The domain of France was extended beyond the

most sanguine expectations, formed by Louis XIV. in the wildest moments of his ambition. England, left to itself, grew tired of a war, in which its treasures were expended to no purpose; and it now lamented, that common prudence had not been employed to prevent an unseasonable interference in continental politics. Peace became absolutely necessary, and the continuance of Messrs. Pitt and Dundas in the ministry inexpedient. They retired, or were driven from it; and their retreat was covered with the pretext of the impossibility of keeping up the engagements made with the Irish catholics on the union, which promised to them an entire emancipation from the shackles, imposed upon them on account of their religious tenets.

The Irish affairs make a very important part of the history of administration, during the French war. We will hope that Mr. Dundas did not countenance the abominable system which was pursued in that unhappy country, when men were so lost to social feelings and to every sentiment of humanity, as to use a variety of tortures on the objects of their suspicion; to flog them unmercifully; to hang them for a time; to terrify them by a view of others under torture. If the recital of these enormities excites horror in every humane reader, let him consider what must be the effects on those who were witnesses to such atrocities! An enquiry into the nature of them has been resisted; and the British name is not free from those aspersions which were thrown on the French, for the cruelties exercised in the beginning of their revolution, and the Spaniards deserved in the time of Alva, for their cruelties in the low countries.

But in whatever manner Mr. Dundas united with, or differed from his friends in the cabinet, on the conduct of the war, and the affairs of Ireland, there was one point which he contested most strenuously with Mr. Pitt, and in which he gained repeated victories. This was the celebrated question on the propriety of continuing the slave trade; a question originating in the humanity of some quakers, and diffused in various publications over the whole kingdom, producing petitions for its abolition from a greater number of persons than probably ever set their names to any public question. The debates on this subject were introduced by Mr. Wilberforce, who was supported by the honest ardour of Mr. Fox, and apparent energy of Mr. Pitt. All the talents almost of the house appeared in favour of the abolition; but it was resisted by Mr. Dundas, who to the pleas of humanity objected those of policy, and preferred the safety of the West Indies, to what he called misjudged philanthropy. His influence was superior to that of Mr. Pitt; and though there could be no difficulty on the merits of the question, it was by the decision of the house clearly evident, that the premier held only a divided empire with his colleague, and that, in an important question, he must bow to the decision of Mr Dundas.

Whether Mr. Dundas is right on the side which he has taken, time will determine. Two questions were confounded in the arguments upon it: the abolition of the slave trade, and the emancipation of the blacks. The two are distinct from each other; and though no slaves were, in future, to be introduced into the islands, it did not follow, that the blacks were to be restored immediately to their freedom. The latter would have been a measure full of inhumanity; the former might have been attended with great advantages, preparing the islands for those salutary steps by which they might be preserved from evils, inseparable from the continuance of their present system. The debates upon it, if well studied, lay open the character of Mr. Dundas, who in this, as in all other questions, proved clearly, that he was qualified for the post of a subordinate minister, but had never attained to those qualities which distinguish a great statesman. His exertions, however, were thought worthy of a peerage; and Mr. Dundas assumed the title of Lord Viscount Melville.

The change of ministry gave to Lord Melville a degree of quiet which he had not enjoyed for many years; and he retired with his lady, the sister of Lord Hopeton, whom he had married some time after the decease of his first wife, into Scotland. On this lady some beneficial arrangements were made; and her name, on this account, has lately often been brought before the public. It was not likely that a man of his active mind could rest, nor did circumstances admit it. The new minister, Mr. Addington,

was of a very different temper from his predecessor: the first effect of his appointment was a complete change of system, with respect to the internal policy of the country; the prisons, in which so many persons had been confined on suspicion, but without trial, or intention to bring them to trial, were opened; espinage was no longer encouraged; and the nation began to wonder at the ease with which different parties of different sentiments could live peaceably together. The next effect of this new administration, was still more galling to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas; for an enquiry was instituted into various abuses, that had taken place in the conduct of the navy. Such acts were enough to excite every species of indignation against Mr. Addington; and the opposition was easily, but strangely, deluded, to unite with their ancient adversary, in attacking the new minister. The charges of imbecility were made with the utmost confidence, and repeated till they were believed: yet both king and nation had the greatest reason to be satisfied with the change; and no one has occupied the place of minister with greater proofs of integrity. He had not, however, the resolution to stand against the vigorous attacks in the house of commons. He retired from office with the regret of the country; and Mr. Pitt was re-established in his ancient post, to the complete mortification of the opposition, which, in this respect, was justly punished for its want of judgment.

Mr. Pitt could not be premier without the assistance of Mr. Dundas, who returned to the cabinet with the post of first lord of the admiralty. The effects of Mr. Addington's administration, were, however, strongly felt; and the commission for naval enquiry had proceeded too far to be stopped. The fatal tenth report was brought into the house of commons, and all the energy of both Pitt and Lord Melville was requisite to ward off the blow. Both were confident of success; and when the promised motion was made by Mr. Whitbread, it was not doubted that the affair would be hushed up: the question might be strongly contested, but the minister must be triumphant. Nothing could exceed their mortification and disappointment, when the sentiment of the house was declared to be, that Lord Melville was guilty of a high breach of duty. The blow could not be parried. Lord Melville resigned his post of first lord of the admiralty; he deprecated farther attacks, but it was in vain. His friend, Mr. Pitt, was obliged, after every effort to the contrary, to inform the house, that he had advised the king to strike the name of the noble lord out of the list of privy counsellors. The crime was of too deep a die to be thus passed over. Impeachment was threatened. Lord Melville trusted to his own powers; to his knowledge of the house of commons; to his influence with the members. He appears in person to make his defence; but the facts remain uncontrovertible; and by a very remarkable want of judgment, he aggravates instead of palliating his crimes. His friends, and all connected with his system, support him to the utmost of their power: they ward off the impeachment, but in so doing, involve him in a criminal prosecution. The latter measure was most painful to his feelings; and besides from the number of peers made during his administration, he hopes for that support in the house of lords, which was not to be expected from a jury. His friends retrace their steps; and Mr. Pitt is zealous for the impeachment of his colleague. The house rescinds its former resolution; and whilst Mr. Fox, Mr. Whitbread, and the whole body of opposition vote against it, Mr. Pitt carries the motion to impeach of high crimes and misdemeanors the person with whom he had acted most confidentially for nearly 20 years.

The trial now remains to determine the quantum of guilt incurred by, and the punishment to be inflicted on, this noble lord. The articles of impeachment, eight in number, are drawn up in the most masterly manner: they charge Lord Melville with having fraudulently converted 10,000l. of the public money to his own use, or to corrupt purposes—of having connived at his agent's drawing the public money from the bank, and keeping it at a private bank—that the money so drawn was used to private purposes, to the great risk of the public money—that he and his agent burnt all the papers relative to their joint illegal transactions—that he received from his agent sums of money illegally drawn from the bank, and kept at a private bank—that the sum of 22,000l. was advanced to him, in this

manner, without interest—that the sum of 22,000l. was advanced in the same manner, for which Lord Melville alleged that he was to pay interest—and that his agent did his private duty without pay, and advanced him various sums from the mixed account of public and private money. In all these acts, dilated upon with great clearness, Lord Melville is charged with being guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Lord Melville is not expected to give way to these charges without vigorous efforts in his defence. Some of the facts are not denied; the guilt attached to them is palliated by many public papers. The breach of law, in diverting public money to private purposes, is evident; but the mode of treating that breach in different countries, is different. In Prussia, in the reign of William the First, one of his receivers drew out of the chest ten thousand crowns for his private use, and left a note acknowledging himself indebted in that sum to the state. The king unexpectedly visited the chest, read the note, and found that there was the specified deficiency. The receiver was immediately hanged.

The trial of Lord Melville will produce many ingenious arguments on the nature of political and moral guilt; and the facts that will come out on this trial, will shew the country the necessity of looking better into its accounts, and the folly of placing that implicit confidence in ministers, for which Lord Melville was the most strenuous advocate.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THOUGHTS ON ADULTERY.

LETTER I.*

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

Απαντα δυσχερεια, την αυτε φυσιν
Οταν λειπων τις, δρα τα μη προσει-
χοτα. EUR. PHIL.

SIR,

IT is a task at once both pleasing and edifying, to mark out the variety of improvements, that the sagacity of wisdom, and the hardihood of human conjecture, have successfully wrought, and thereby enhanced the comforts, and exalted the condition of our being. But if we turn our attention from the natural state of mankind, which, at the beginning of time, crude, and helpless, and imperfect, has been adorned in regular gradation, and by regular improvements, to the highest pitch of perfection and refinement: if we turn our attention, I say, from this aspect of mickle delight, to the contemplation of the moral conduct of human beings, and search for the same amelioration of principles, we shall discover that there does not exist any analogy between science and virtue; or, in other words, that a nation which has carried the splendour of scientific research to the highest pinnacle of exaltation, may, *at the same time*, be characterized by a total dereliction of social duties, and a general turpitude of public manners. The annals of history, indeed, inform us, that the advancement of science is totally independent of the habits of virtue, and domestic discipline:—science, it would appear, thrives best in a vicious soil: we all know that Greece achieved the most memorable of her actions, and could boast the most illustrious of her statesmen and her scholars, when she was gloating on voluptuousness and luxury. In the first ages of the Roman republic, not only the men, but the ladies, were remarkably abstemious; and the injunction of this absurdity was so severe, that it became a law of Roman politeness to salute one another, that it might be observed whether the prohibition of luxury was attended to. —Then, Sir, it is no solicism to say, that the enlightened age of that empire was an age of debauchery, unless you can prove to me that the works of a Virgil, an Horace, or a Cicero, were written in times of temperance and virtue. Farther, let it be added, that the prophecies and ancient poems of our British bards, who chiefly subsisted on acorns and water, cannot be compared with the productions of

* It is the author's intention, very shortly, to publish a novel, entitled, "The Victim of Seduction;" and if he should find that these letters are not unacceptable to the readers of the Universal Magazine, and the public in general, he will prefix the substance of them to that work.

the licentious age of Charles II. or the sensual reign of Louis XIV.— I have ventured to make this prefatory observation, because it seems to be a true, though a sorrowful, reflection, that from the experience of things past, we may almost be induced to think that there cannot be formed a coalition between the perfection of morality and the perfection of science; and certainly I do think, that they have never hitherto been found to subsist together at the same time*. If, then, habits of simplicity, arising from a state of ignorance, give rise to virtue and moderation; and if, on the other hand, a progress in science is sure to be synchronous with a progress in rampant and overbearing wickedness, let the philosopher tell us by what fatality it happens, that it should be the divine, and ever-to-be revered wish of Providence, that his creatures should have the most restless and goading spurs to ambition, and then that the attainment of that ambition should be dashed and confounded by the accompanying comrade of profligate viciousness. But so it is; and to us the experience of the present age presents the woeful truth, that no exaltation in power, in arts, or in literature, can secure us from the contagion of iniquity, or fence off that torrent of depravity, which is constantly running through the vitals of an enlightened constitution. I have selected, for the subject of these letters, a crime, the most mischievous of any that can affect the sons of men. I shall consider it, with your permission, somewhat at large, and I hope the estimation of your Magazine will never sink, if you sometimes allow an admixture of the serious with the entertaining, and suffer it to become occasionally a vehicle of instruction. I repeat once more the word "instruction," for the accomplishment of that purpose is solely what I have in view on the present occasion; and I lay my claim to this merit, not from my overweening confidence in my own ability, (for no talents, and no acquisitions, can be more humble and insignificant, than those of your humble servant) but *because* I am conscious of acting with the most upright intentions, in endeavouring to add my feeble voice to the eloquent thunder of those good and great men, who would arrest, could their wishes be heard, the general decay of public manners, and send us steadily to the goal of amiableness, and of peace.— On a subject so grave, so big and important, I shall disdain to lavish the decorations of language, and my endeavour will be simply directed to shew, that from the dawn of society to the present day, the sin of adultery has been unanimously stigmatised by moralists as the surest bane of public virtue, and private happiness. You will consider this as an introductory letter; my next shall commence with the subject.

GAUNT NOTEGORE.

Oxford, May 18, 1805.

* I should not have intruded these prefatory observations, had I not been aware that a very general report prevails with regard to the growth of arts and sciences in the soil of a vicious country; namely, that the thing is supposed to be impossible. Pretty moralists entertain a ridiculous idea, that the existence of profligacy and vice is the certain token of a declining state; but the annals of every country must convince us of the fallacy of this argument, and that the existence of those crooked and unfortunate principles are the characteristic of an encreasing and powerful people. Can we account for this philosophically? Let it be answered, that as the augmentation of animal spirits enlivens and succours the body of an individual, the mischievous sprightliness of immorality supports the power of a nation, and inspires the people who compose that nation with courage, and a spirit and soul for enterprise and adventure. Temperance, on the other hand, creates a solidity of temper, which suppresses the heat of imagination, and curbs the impetus of a lively and emulative inclination. I would add also, that no nation can be great without being civilized, and that civilization brings in her train a never-failing spawn of wickedness, generated by luxury and refinement.— Longinus, in his great passage, as I think it, speaks in the strongest terms of the voluptuousness, and abandoned baseness of his own age, Sec. 44. And yet that age of *voluptuousness* and *abandoned baseness* produced a Longinus. I recommend to all the perusal of that splendid section.

LUCUBRATIONS OF AN IDLER. NO. I.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

AS the writings of the philosopher are acceptable to the votaries of philosophy, the amusements of an Idler may possibly in some degree relieve the tedium of the indolent.—Fully persuaded that of all the evils "flesh is heir to," the horrors of indolence are the most lamentable, I sincerely hope such of your readers as are unfortunate enough to have nothing to do, may find some little interval of restlessness in the trifling crudities of, Sir,

Your's, &c.
SCRIBLERUS QUIETUS.

"Not so, my lord; I am too much i' th' sun."

This retort of Hamlet, in scene 2d, act 1st, is explained by the commentators, "I am so far from being obscured with shadows, that I am scorched with the rays of your sunshine." A much more easy solution will be effected by the alteration of a couple of vowels. If we read,

I am too much *o'* th' *son*,

there appears no difficulty in the passage. Hamlet, bitterly averse from the second marriage of his mother, very naturally termed himself "too much o' th' son," since the conduct of his surviving parent had rendered him son-in-law to the being he despised. The words,

"We'll teach you to drink deep e'er you depart!"

used by Hamlet, when he addresses Horatio, our players pronounce with a deep and ominous emphasis, as if Hamlet intended to pour streams of deep intelligence into the ear of his friend, before Horatio returned to Wittemberg. But, in fact, he had nothing to communicate, except a trembling suspicion. That Hamlet's father was dead, and his mother remarried, within "a little month," Horatio knew. It would be a strange method of teaching Horatio to drink deep of information, to impart a wavering and unacknowledged apprehension alone. It was the custom of Denmark, "though a custom perhaps more honoured in the breach than the observance," to entertain every stranger with inordinate measures of wine. Not to be deficient in testimonials of friendship, Hamlet, surprised into a moment of mournful pleasure by the sight of his fellow-student, assuredly means, in this line, merely to tell him, that the strictest rites of hospitality shall be observed; or that, in other words, "they will drain the cup of conviviality together."

In act 1st, Hamlet says (in the corrected edition,)

"—— The dram of base
Doth all the noble substance of worth out,
To his own scandal."

The sense of this passage is extremely obscure. The more consequential commentators appear to evade the examination of it. Davies strives to elicit a meaning, by adding a letter to one word, and changing two letters for one in another. He would read,

—— The dram of base
Doth all the noble substance *oft work out*,
To his own scandal.

"As a small quantity," says he, "of certain medicines, by its potent operation deprives the body of strength and firmness, so this alloy of vice, this *dram of base*, works out, or renders useless, all the noble qualities of the mind."

But if an alteration of the text must be resorted to, it is possible the addition of a syllable to the final word of the second line may simplify this mysterious sentence. If we read,

—— The dram of base
Doth all the noble substance of worth
outweigh,
To his own scandal,

the sentiment is obvious. It is certainly possible for the circumstance of a blot, or torn margin, in the first copy, to have produced the mutilation. How far the rudeness of measure, in case my emendation were admitted, would be supposed probable in this composition of Shakspeare's, I leave to the reader.

The contempt with which Hamlet treats Polonius, is occasioned by the servility of the old man, in retaining his offices at court under the assuming successor of his more noble master. By the great intimacy between the king and Polonius, it appears probable that the latter was employed

bringing about the second marriage of the queen. Allowing this, Hamlet's treatment of Ophelia no longer appears unnatural. That he ardently loved her is evident; yet the implacable and just resentment which he entertained against her father, smothering the suggestions of his fondness, and agitating a conflict of passions within his breast, produced those paroxysms of anguish to madness, in which he vainly essayed to tear the innocent offender from his affections.

Taylor was the original actor of Hamlet. Downs says, "That Mr. Betterton took every particle of Hamlet from Sir William Davenant, who had seen Mr. Taylor, who was taught by *Mr.* Shakspeare himself." According to Cibber's description of Betterton's deportment in this character, Shakspeare must have bestowed his directions with exquisite judgment:—as a proof of which, Garrick's masterly delineation of Hamlet is said to have nearly resembled Betterton's in its leading features.

Images borrowed from art, it is contended, may aptly illustrate circumstances of nature. They must, however, be selected with cautious delicacy. The reader would be tempted to suppose the author a bricklayer, when he reads the following sentence in Glover's *Medea:*

"Hope, which *cements the structure of the heart,*
From mine is *moulder'd*; and despair is *lodg'd*
Within the ruins."

Many incidents highly affecting in narration are glaringly improper for the tablet of the painter. Of this class is the circumstance of the Grecian daughter affording nutriment to her aged parent, from the breast intended for the succour of infancy.—The story is barely tolerable in the hands of the serious dramatist; but, on canvas, the figure of an old man placed in the situation of an unconscious infant, is perfectly disgusting.

On the transmutation of Lot's wife many curious opinions have been hazarded. Of these the most entertaining is that of a speculative Rabbi, who asserts that the poor woman was changed into a pillar of salt, because in cooking the victuals the night before, she had been sparing of salt in seasoning the meat! A more probable suggestion is, that her surprise, on seeing it rain salt and sulphur on the city, was so great, that her blood congealed, and she became as stiff as a stone. The scripture, to express forcibly her situation, might have used the term pillar, or stone, of salt, because all the objects in the neighbourhood had partaken of the salt which fell. It may, however, be remembered, that Pliny asserts there were formerly some mines of salt in use, of so firm a texture, that they were invulnerable to water, though the salt dissolved in fire.—So pure and solid was the produce of these mines, that Pliny assures us sculptors and statuaries preferred it to marble, and used it accordingly in many of their works. By the term *pillar of salt*, therefore, the book of Genesis may merely intend to affirm that Lot's wife was *turned into a statue*, as a punishment for her disobedience.

One of the most absurd mistakes of ignorance is that of the Nimigua Africans, who term brandy "the water of the White Man's Country," and really seem to think the European rivers abound with it!

Huet supposes the modern copies of the *Eneid* incorrect, in that verse of the first book in which Virgil describes *Harpalyce*, the Thracian amazon, as swifter than the river Hebrus:—

Volucremque fuga prævertitur *Hebrum.*

For Hebrum he would substitute *Eurum.* This, in the first place, would be taking a violent freedom with the original; and, in the second, appears wholly unnecessary.—Swifter than the wind, is certainly a more common hyperbole than "swifter than the most rapid stream flows;" but perhaps not more properly so. When Virgil speaks of the horses driven by Mars, he says,

Illi æquore aperto, ante *Euros Zephyrumque* volant;

but, might not Virgil deem the graceful flow of a quick current a more apt illustration of the swiftness of a Thracian female?

A writer of sensibility points out the peculiar beauty of a phrase of Virgil's, in the Georgics. "Virgil," says he, "gives to the spring the epithet of *blushing (vere rubenti.)*— As his translators and commentators have paid very little regard to this, as well as to a multitude of similar touches, I was long impressed with a belief that this epithet was introduced merely to fill up the measure of the verse; but having remarked that early in spring the shoots and buds of most trees assume a ruddy appearance, before they throw out their leaves, I was thence enabled to comprehend the precise moment of the season which the poet intended to describe by *vere rubenti.*"

A legend respecting the emperor Tam, who reigned about sixteen hundred years ago, seems to suggest the probability of the Chinese being far from ignorant of the principles of aerostation, in the times of that emperor. The *festival of the lamps* is well known as an annual exhibition, in commemoration of the downfall of the emperor *Ki*, who shut himself from the light of the sun, in a palace perpetually illuminated. This exhibition the legend describes as so splendid and alluring, that the emperor *Kam* felt an irresistible inclination to become a spectator of it Not daring avowedly to quit his court, he put himself into the hands of a magician, who enabled him, seated on a fine throne, to sail through the air, and contemplate from above the whole solemnities of the festival. Whether this magician were any other than a philosopher, and the throne more than a balloon, perhaps some few may be sceptical enough to dispute. The Chinese, pacific and intelligent, were certainly erudite in the intricacies of science, while other nations were busy in exploring the elementary data.

Some idea of the magnitude of ancient colossal statues may be gathered from the account given by Pocock of the fragments of the statue of Memnon, said, when perfect, to have emitted an oral sound at the rising of Aurora. It was in the form of a young man, sitting with his eyes turned toward the rising sun. Both feet were parallel, and the hands rested on the thighs, as those of a person in the act of rising. The figure was formed of a particular sort of granite, hard and porous, bearing considerable resemblance to the eagle stone The pedestal was thirty-three feet long, by nineteen broad. The dimensions of such other parts as remained, Pocock thus specifies:

	feet	inches
From the sole of the foot to the ancle bone - - -	2	6
From the same to the instep	4	0
From ditto to the knee - -	19	0

The foot 5 feet broad, and the leg 4 feet thick.

Respecting the circumstance of this prodigious statue emitting sounds at the opening of morn, St. Pierre hazards a conjecture. He premises, with truth, that the colossal statues of Egypt were partly hollow. This figure he alleges, on the testimony of Pliny, was formed of a basaltes, (which possesses the hardness and the colour of iron) and might, therefore, he supposes, have the power of contracting and dilating itself, like that metal, on the approach of heat or cold. Thus might the statue possess within itself a principle of motion at the rising of Aurora, when the contrast of the cold night, and of the first rays of the sun, has most action. Should this supposition be rejected, he submits the possibility of a long iron rod, inserted in a spiral line, and susceptible, from its extension, of contraction and dilatation, acting on some metallic substance with sufficient power for the production of this wonder.

On this subject the reader will exercise his judgment; but we must confess that the labour of ingenuity appears mis-spent, in attempts to elucidate a mystery, the very existence of which is not rendered certain by the uniform testimony of contemporary writers.

St. Pierre has some exquisite thoughts on painting. The system, if I may so term it, of the following idea, may be adopted in every branch of the art. "There might be expressed, through the whole extent of a battle-piece, the denotations of the discharge of artillery, repeated by the vallies to the distance of several leagues, by representing in the backgrounds the terrified shepherds driving off their charge, flocks of birds

flying toward the horizon, and the wild beasts abandoning the woods."

Grey he supposes a preferable tint to green for the ground of a picture gallery. "This tint, formed of black and white, which are the extremes of the chain of colours, harmonizes with every other, without exception. Nature frequently employs it in the heavens, and on the horizon, by means of vapours and clouds, which are generally of that colour." But experience shews that pictures of every subject detach themselves, with an admirable harmony of effect, from a ground-work of dark green—in which are blended the tints of the heavens and the earth.

On the subject of colours a singular circumstance occurs. It has always been considered that the Negroes prefer their own colour to that of the Whites. The sooty tint of the Ethiopian is supposed a peculiar advantage, since it absorbs the reflected rays of the fierce sun beneath which he exists. What nature constitutes useful, she generally renders acceptable: on the testimony of several French voyagers of credit, the Africans, however, entertain a decided partiality for the tamer complexion of their conquerors. This preference might be presumed to originate in the reverence excited by the superior arts of Europeans. In confirmation of which might be adduced the instance mentioned by St. Pierre, of a Negro, who had been almost flayed alive by the scourge of an inhuman Christian, rejoicing when the scars of his sores began to whiten, because it suggested a hope that he was going to change his colour, and continue Negro no longer! This pitiable emulation may be readily ascribed to the sense of inferiority necessarily entertained by the captive; but, in repeated cases, the natives of Africa, from the independent prince down to the lacerated slave, have evinced an unequivocal inclination towards the females of Europe, in preference to those of habits and complexion similar to their own. As a proof, the following little anecdote is extracted from Labat's History of Ethiopia:—"One of the kings on the coast of Africa promised a capuchin missionary, who was preaching the gospel in his presence, to dismiss his seraglio, and embrace Christianity, if he would procure him a white woman to be his wife. The zealous missionary immediately repaired to the nearest Portuguese settlement, and having enquired whether there might not be in it some poor, virtuous damsel, who might suit his purpose, was informed of such a person, the niece of a very indigent man of family, who lived in a state of great privacy.—The missionary waited for her, one morning, at the door of the church, as she was returning from mass, with her kinsman; and addressing himself to the uncle, before all the people, charged him, in the name of God, and as he valued the interests of religion, to bestow his niece in marriage on the Negro king. The gentleman and his niece having given their consent, the black prince married her, after having cheerfully dismissed his seraglio, and received public baptism."

How far continual opportunities of comparing his own mental imperfections with the excellencies of the European, may operate on the Negro towards producing this partiality, is well worthy of consideration. It does not appear compatible with the clemency of nature, to place the germ of passionate desire in the bosom of the tributary African for an object that unavoidably beholds his race with emotions of disgust. Perhaps, on investigation, pride will be found the chief stimulus to this alleged partiality of the Negro: but while he aspires after an alliance with his tyrants, let him be reminded that he barters simplicity and content for a fallacious and insatiable spirit of refinement.

For the Universal Magazine.

LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE ROSE, M. P.

SIR,

I HAVE read, with attention, your remarks "upon the Poor Laws, and the management of the Poor," and if your pamphlet had not been evidently designed to introduce, once more, the favourite system of your right honourable friends, I should have applauded you, for what may appear to many, a deep research into your subject; but as my practice hath induced me to look a little beyond the surface, I am led to con-

clude, that there are quacks in political œconomy, as well as in medicine, who endeavour to force their pretended remedies, for counteracting increasing and alarming evils, into notice, without knowing any thing of the causes which produce them.—But I find that you are not the only person who publicly declares his disapprobation of workhouses; for those oracles of wisdom, the Monthly Reviewers, who are so deeply read in political, moral, philosophical, and every branch of knowledge; they also call the mansions which have been erected at a great expence, in several districts, for the reception of the poor, blundering expedients, glaring errors. They think you have authorised them to use these unqualified epithets, by the profound remarks you have made on the returns to parliament by the parish officers; and they take it for granted you have clearly proved, that the proportion between the maintaining of a person out, and another within a workhouse, is as 3 to 12 nearly; and you say, that the admittance of every poor person is a loss of nine pounds a year, each pauper, to the public.

The man who can draw this conclusion from the premises, is either biassed by prejudice, or grossly ignorant of the method pursued by officers for relieving petitioners; and if such a blundering result required a confutation, I would not let it pass unnoticed.

You very humanely acknowledge, "that such multitudes as form the great body of the poor, ought not to perish; but that they should be provided for, without destroying the comforts of the rest of the community;" and as it is your opinion, that the abolition of workhouses will produce this salutary effect, I shall be glad to be informed by you, if your project should pass into a law, how overseers of large, populous, and manufacturing towns, are to proceed, without having a house always ready for the reception of infant and helpless children, pregnant women, cripples. sick, and drunken persons, and those who are brought to them in a dying state?

As a great number of those who are admitted into a workhouse, are totally incapable of helping themselves, where are officers to look for nurses and assistants when wanted? And can any reasonable man suppose, that three pounds a year will pay the expences of each person who wants relief?

The common price for nursing a child, in a district I once acted in, was four shillings a week, or ten pounds eight shillings a year; and instances may be found where the average price is considerably more.

What are officers to do, when filth, vermin, and disease, all meet in the same person; and they are so loathsome, that the poorest cottager, though perished with poverty, could not receive them upon any terms? Must they take them to the magistrate of the district, or to the esquire of the parish, or to their own homes, or leave them to perish in an outhouse or a barn?

There are cases continually occurring of sick and diseased patients, where they could not be nursed and boarded for ten shillings a week; and I know that thirteen, too, has been thought insufficient. How are the officers to dispose of the worthless, who will not submit to any restraint out of a workhouse? Are they to be left to die in the street?

I will venture to assert, from some years experience, that without a house for the reception of such persons, with nurses, and every thing ready to receive them, that the community would soon feel the effects of it; and the wretched sufferers not only be deprived of the comforts, but also of the common necessaries of life.

You have another scheme, which will be attended with serious consequences, if it should ever pass into a law. If your intention of giving a stated sum, at fixed times, to a certain description of people, be not clearly limited, and the section in the statute, which is to establish and confirm your intended bounty to be paid out of parochial assessments, be not cautiously worded, and confined only to deserving objects, it will require no foresight to say, that it will prove, what the American philosopher so shrewdly and aptly termed the money raised in England for the poor, namely, a premium to encourage idleness and drunkenness. Instead of looking, as you first ought to have

done, into the present disorderly state of the poor, and their management, you have been amusing yourself, as the late Mr. Gilbert, and some others have done before you, by reading Lord Hale, Sir Josiah Child, Messrs. Carey, Alcock, Fielding, and more I could name, to find what they have said upon this great and important subject. While you were consulting those philanthropists, you never reflected, that they wrote to point out measures of lightening their own burdens, without considering what the manners, customs, and habits of a people might be a century after them. If the morals of the lower order of the people are more corrupt, we may rest assured, that new and increasing evils will require new and vigorous exertions to counteract them.

But even Lord Hale was in favour of a workhouse for the reception of the poor. Fielding was so partial to the plan, that he recommended one general house in each county.

The Rev. H. B. Dudley, late an active magistrate, in Essex, says—"He feels it incumbent upon himself, to retract an opinion he too hastily opposed, some years since, to a parliamentary plan offered by the late Mr. Gilbert, recommending the adoption of general workhouses; but he is now convinced, that some such mode would tend considerably to the diminution of parochial grievances."

If you have read all that hath been written of the Poor Laws, and the management of the Poor, it appears that you have withheld from the public eye, all that militates against your system.

I acknowledge that such omissions, are little imperfections, sometimes discoverable in the works of authors, by those who are capable of detecting them. To shew my impartiality, I can even find an apology for a Reviewer. Men who have long been confined to their garret, and tinctured with early prejudices, by reading in their youth the highly finished scenes of rural felicity, painted by the poets; they, by a kind of instinct, reprobate every plan which will, in cases of necessity, take their Daphne from the shade of his spreading beech; and estimating the feeling of others by their own, they are led into great errors.

Before you advance any farther in this arduous undertaking, you should enquire whether the innocent simplicity, and purity of manners, sung by the ancient poets, have not for many years forsaken our fields and our lawns; and whether you are not now to provide for a very different description of people, and more especially near large and manufacturing towns.

You may, perhaps, get a glimpse of the evils you will have to encounter, by demanding another return from the parish officers, if they will faithfully answer the following, or similar questions.

1. How many paupers have been admitted into your workhouse in any given time, and how many in each class, from one to five years of age; from five to ten; and so on upwards every ten years to ninety?

2. How many, from fifteen years of age and upwards, married, widowers, widows, pregnant unmarried women, prostitutes, drunken, and idle?

3. How much each man might have earned a week, if sober and industrious, before he sent his family for relief?

4. How many, with their constitutions injured, by intemperance, and the venereal disease?

5. How many, with palsies, consumptions, and other disorders, who are incapable of helping themselves?

6. How many children brought to the parish through the vices of their parents? and how many bastards?

7. How many sober, honest, and industrious persons, of both sexes, whom sickness, old age, and unavoidable misfortunes, have brought to poverty?

8. What it costs weekly for each of the infant poor of the city of London; including the officers expences for visiting them?

9. Are there any charities withheld, or any part of them misapplied, and the reason of it?

I can assure you that the answers, if obtained, will open to you a gloomy prospect; for you will find the total number of sober, industrious persons, a very small one, in proportion to the numbers in the other columns.

There are many evils which this inquiry will not reach, and which cannot be comprised within the limits of this letter. If workhouses are to be abolished, and the poor indiscriminately relieved in their own houses, there will, in large towns, be many to receive, and but few to pay; and people of confined incomes must sink under the burdens that are laid upon them.

Though the principles of our poor laws are sound and salutary, time and vicious habits in the lower order of the people, have rendered improvements necessary; but if we pull down the present fabric, we shall not build one so good in its place.

The conduct of every person concerned in the execution of the poor laws, ought to be strictly scrutinized; and the accounts of all money collected and disbursed carefully examined; and whoever wilfully neglects the duty of an office he accepts, or misapplies public money, ought to be severely punished.

It is childish to stumble on one effect, and to think of preventing evils of an enormous magnitude, with a trifling expedient: the causes of them should be first sought out, and vigorous measures adopted; but even then there will be a difficulty of finding men who will give up their time and their attention in discharging the duties of a troublesome, an unthankful office, where no satisfaction can ever be given; for "they who receive, and they who pay, will complain."

NYCTOPHYLAX.

Nec domi tantum indignationes continebat.
LIVY

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I WAS led to make the following remarks, by reading the Homeric controversy that was lately carried on by two of your correspondents. The reply of Ordevex charmed me beyond measure; I was struck with the depth of his reasoning, the importance of his conjectures, and the good sense which his emendation is likely to introduce into the passage in question; but most was I astonished and convinced of his learning, by that line of genuine and unadulterated poetry which appeared at the head of his last reply. But this same fellow at Oxford is wicked enough to call it a ludicrous parody, and hints as much as to say, that a certain dame, Indignation, was employed in the composition. Faugh! for shame! cannot he let a learned man alone? Mere sheer envy! Learned men are not very plentiful, and he would drive one of the last remaining off the stage, by his ill-usage. A ludicrous parody? "By the Lord 'tis as good a verse as ever was made: the measure true and exact; a good verse, good sense, and full of meaning: an excellent verse, very good sense." (Hen. IV. part I.) Well may Ordevex exclaim at such a defamer, "What a fusty spirited rogue is this?" Say you so? say you so, Mr. Notegore? I say unto you again, you are a shallow, cowardly hind, and you lie. "What a lack brain is this?" (ibid.) But I find, by referring to Ordevex's reply, that he has answered something in this sort: And why not? what is there in it that is not fit language for any gentleman in the kingdom? Surely it is very fit, and above all, in controversial writings, in which with a few "You lies," "You're a fool," "If you can think so, you must be a most shallow brain," &c. &c. properly scattered, you may silence any one that is not of a most untractable spirit indeed! But let me now proceed to the sentence which I have placed at the head of this defence of O. If Indignation really made him a verse, would he not have been a fool, a very fool indeed, to have kept it at home in his own head, to be twisted and turned at leisure? or stuck up behind the counter in the shop, where it might have remained for ever, to puzzle the brains of the apprentice boy, to find out "what master meant?" It would then never have appeared to enlighten the world. *Proh facinus indignum!* Let it not be spoken of!

I have heard it said, that, "Indignation does not make such good verses as she did in Juvenal's time." But this is a mistake, and thus I explain it: there are two sisters both called Indignation; the one which moves a calm and virtuous man to anger, at the wickedness of the world, and the other which provokes men of an irritable disposition, to break out into a rage, when they are thwarted in their views. The first it was that made

verses for Juvenal, and the latter for Ordevex; and though perhaps she don't make *quite* such good verses as the other, what shame is there in that? Was it not enough to put the poor man in a rage, to deny him the right of altering only one very little word? and such a man too? one who perhaps has never been used to contradiction, but has experienced blind submission from her. Or perhaps at the very moment he wrote, his gouty toe might have twinged him, or perhaps he had hurt his poor little nose, or a hundred accidents might have put him out of humour. But who could it be that proposed the small correction he wishes us to make? Was it Homer that whispered in his ear, "I have been guilty of a very small slip; pray, Sir, will you amend it?" I think it was not so. Did Indignation make that too? Oh no. How was it then? I have no doubt but that it was conceived in, and hammered out of the erudite head of this commentator. Prodigious! but there is one thing I would beg leave to remark to O. 'tis but a trifle, and cannot in the least injure his argument, or prove the strength of Notegore's; this is, that the translation of Cowper, which he quotes, cannot be correct, unless we allow Mr. Notegore's conjecture to be just. "Jove, &c. climb'd the couch whereon his custom was to rest, when gentle sleep approached him," answers exactly to the first line according to N.

Ενθα καθευδε πατρος ὁι μιν γλυκυς
υπνος ικανοι.

Here we have his word for word nearly. But this is a trifle. I can't think what the d——l could possess this Oxford man, that he can't let poor O. enjoy his conjectures in peace. It must be envy I'm sure! But let not O. fear, let him remember that it has been the same ever since the days of Horace, "Urit enim fulgore suo qui prægnavat artes—Infra se positas extinctus amabitur idem." And thus I conclude, not doubting but that O. with the aid of Francis's translation, will be able to construe, or at least to find the meaning of these two lines, without the aid of his dictionary and the parish schoolmaster, in the same manner as he did the sense of Homer, by consulting Pope's paraphrastic translation.

I hope, Sir, you will admit this defence of O. as I cannot see a learned man so flagellated, without coming to his assistance. And indeed I am induced to think, that maugre the weight of his learning, we two shall be a match for him, since "*Ne Hercules quidem contra duos.*" Justice to an enemy, however, requires me to say, that the Greek word καθιζω in N.'s last letter was, all the way through printed καθιεω except once, and then it was reduced to καθεω This is a grievous fault in your printers, who should be sedulously admonished not to commit the like errors. I am Sir Your's, &c.

July 4th, 1805, X. C.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

Having just returned from a journey into the north, I was favoured with an epitaph on a friend of mine when a school-boy, who, as you will see, died on his journey: by inserting it in your valuable Miscellany, you will oblige your's &c. A TRAVELLER.

Manchester, July 20, 1805.

EPITAPH ON A TRAVELLER.

"The evil that men do lives after them; the good is often interred with their bones."

Here
resteth the body of
THOMAS BATTYE,*
late of Manchester,
who died on a journey through
Scotland,
May 3d, 1793,
aged 30.
This stone was placed here
by an acquaintance,
who, after examining his *debits* and
credits
of his cash account,
found a small balance in his favour.
His sickness was short,
and, being a stranger, he was not
troubled in his last moments with
the sight of weeping friends,
but died
at an inhospitable inn,
with the consent of all around him.
He left no mourner here,
save a favourite mare; which
(if the account of an ostler may be
credited,)
neither ate nor drank during
his indisposition.

* Mr. BATTYE's father was formerly deputy constable of Manchester, and his brother is now a performer at the Carlisle Theatre.

READER!
little will be said to perpetuate his memory;
the fact is—he died poor:
the whole he left behind, would not buy paper sufficient to paint half his virtues;
his chief mourner was sold by public roup,
to pay the expences
of an overgrown landlord,
and an half starved apothecary.
His bags,
at once contained
his *wardrobe, patterns, and library*;
consisting of
two neckcloths and a *clean shirt*;
with samples of
fringes, laces, lines and *tassels, whips, webs* and *whalebone*.
Also,
the following curious collection of books:
a volume of manuscript poetry,
(the offspring of his own muse)
Matrimonial magazines,
Ovid's Art of Love—the Whole Duty of Man, and
Plato on the Immortality of the Soul.
In a snug pocket, lay
an Aberdeen note for five pounds,
and an unfinished love letter.
The latter evinced an eager desire of a speedy marriage;
for though
his *family* face
was an index of an hardened
and unforgiving temper, it was at last approved
by the object of his affection.
And if death had spared him, though nature had been unkind, he might have lived to have improved an
ill-favoured stock. The affability of his manners,
and the susceptibility of his heart, gave appearances the lie:
his sympathetic feelings for distress, were eminently displayed
through life:
his attachment to the fair sex was notorious;
to whom he was so tenderly attentive, that the
story of a rude embrace, would have caused
the "tear of sensibility" to
trickle from his eye.†
He was ever happy in doing good, and
his liberality bountifully extended to
the unfortunate part of the sex, whom
he always relieved to the utmost of his power.
He was, justly speaking,
a friend to *all*;
and an enemy to none but *himself*.
BROTHER TRAVELLER,
STOP,
and reflect a moment
on the uncertainty of this life!
Five days are not yet passed, since he drank with glee,
the well known bumper toast;
he little thought it was
his farewell tribute to every earthly pleasure!
But his last journey being o'er,
there is now
no riding double stages to make up lost time:
nor boxing *Harry*
to make up his cash account.
Who knows
but *Harry* may now be *boxing* him?
The final balance
of the good and evil of his life
is now stricken;
and here he rests in hope,
that it may be found to his *credit*,
on the
JUDGMENT DAY,
in the grand ledger of
EVERLASTING HAPPINESS!

† He had only one.

MR. EDITOR,

IN a metropolis like London, where hospitals and dispensaries for the cure of disorders are so numerous, it is a matter of surprise to me, that no institution has yet been raised on the plan which I am about to suggest, and which would be the means of preserving not only the health, but even the lives of numerous individuals. What I mean is the erection of public baths. The beneficial effects of bathing, I believe few persons will controvert; especially when resorted to by the numerous class of mechanics, whose employment is sedentary, and by those who, while at their employment, are continually exposed to the minute particles which arise from metallic substances, and which, by adhering imperceptibly to different parts of the body, thereby prevent a free perspiration, so as to occasion frequently a morbid habit of body, which might always be prevented by bathing. The pleasing sensation experienced by, or in consequence of immersion in water,

is one of those luxurious enjoyments, which can better be felt than described; this is so generally known and acknowledged, that numbers are continually hazarding their lives for the purpose of enjoying that sensation; and melancholy it is to add, that not a week elapses, at this season of the year, in which we have not accounts of persons being drowned.

The erection of public baths would prevent the recurrence of these accidents: some may object, that there are a sufficiency of baths in and about the metropolis. I shall not deny the assertion taken in general, but merely observe that those to whom bathing is most essential, are precluded from the use of them, not having the means wherewith to defray the expences attending them. I think it would be a commendable action, much to the credit of the gentlemen who compose the New River Company; since they have prohibited persons bathing in their river, to begin by setting an example of public spiritedness. Let a place for the use of the public be erected: this might be done for a comparatively trifling expence. And being erected at one of those parts where the superflux water is drained off, the bath would not lessen the purity of that water which is intended for the use of the town. Should you think these hints worthy a place in your useful and instructive Magazine, I shall treat further on the subject in a future letter. I am Sir, your's &c. I.D.

London, August 6.

Vincit amor Patriæ. VIRGIL.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

READING your periodical paper, called the Inspector, for the month of June last, I was very much pleased with many of your intelligent correspondent's remarks; but I make no doubt but that he must certainly be unfounded, when he attributes the present flourishing state of the nation, to "the splendid talents of the present minister."

That Mr. Pitt has proved himself to be a man of great rhetorical skill, no one can deny; so was lord North, the promoter and conductor of the American war; but that Mr. Pitt has been the saviour of this country is an absurd and ridiculous assertion indeed! In what, let me ask, has he shewn his wonderful sagacity? He has never, during the whole course of his administration, gained one useful point in foreign politics that he set out for: if he has been successful in any thing, it is in having increased the influence of the crown, and in having burthened the people with taxes beyond all precedent, to carry on his ill-concerted schemes. This must be very mortifying to a man of Mr. Pitt's arrogant, and self-sufficient character and disposition. He may, with propriety, be ranked amongst the "blundering pilots," so characterised by Mr. Fox; and the nation has had the misfortune to mistake his arrogance for wisdom, to their cost. Had Mr. Pitt listened to the suggestions of that worthy man, and followed his advice, who will pretend to say, (or saying, prove,) that this kingdom would not have been in a far more flourishing condition, than it is at this time? I believe that the last most ruinous war, (far exceeding the American war, in its pernicious consequences to this country,) would have been prevented, had Mr. Fox presided in our councils, instead of your correspondent's favorite. That many actions were performed during the course of the last war, glorious to the British arms, I will not deny; but that should not be attributed to any penetrating sagacity in Mr. Pitt—let praise be given where it is due.

The glorious achievements, therefore, of a Nelson, at Aboukir, never can be said to crown Mr. Pitt with laurels. Read over the history of the late war, and it would require the wisdom of a Solomon to tell in what he has shewn the depth of his wisdom? His administration, it is notorious, has been a series of disasters to this country; and in what then does he deserve the praises of his fellow citizens? Is it for endeavouring to screen a noble delinquent, now under charge of impeachment for having made too free with the public money, from punishment? or for being determined to reinstate the Bourbons on the throne of France, and other pompous pretences, and failing almost in all his great military undertakings, after expending so much of the public money as he has done?

The people of these kingdoms

might be made the most happy people in the world, had they the good fortune to have the momentous affairs of the nation conducted by wise, worthy and honest men, and not by vicious, impious, arrogant and conceited apostates, who are never easy but when they are squandering the revenues of the country, in unnecessary and destructive wars, and at the same time appropriating detachments of the public money to their own use, as was the case recently, with a certain "Right Honourable leech;" a wretch that deserves the execration of every virtuous man in the country! And how much better are they than him, who wished to screen him from that punishment he so justly merits? I hope they will not, upon examination, be found so black as the ignoble peculator, before alluded to. From your known impartiality, I have no doubt, Sir, but that you will give the above remarks, a place in the next number of your very valuable miscellany. I remain, Sir, &c.

Warrington, August 4. I. T.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IT is obvious that in your Miscellany you are studious to comprise every sort of information that is likely to prove of utility to the public; in which design, I believe you have so far succeeded as to acquire it a decided superiority over any other work of the kind, published in these kingdoms. With this view, you have very properly given a copy of a pocket card, distributed by the candid and ingenious Dr. Hawes, containing an abridgement of the rules published and recommended by the Humane Society, for the recovery of drowned persons, and applicable to other cases of suspended animation. In rule 6th, it is stated, "That the body should be rubbed with flannel, *sprinkled with spirits.*" On this, let me observe, that in a popular work*, lately published by Dr. Richard Reece, who appears to be a practitioner of experience and observation, under the head of suspended animation, the following judicious opinion is given on this practice: "Spirits, as an external application, will prove hurtful, the evaporation producing so considerable a degree of cold as to counteract the salutary effects of the friction;" and on rule 7th, directing the fumes of tobacco to be forced up the intestines, this author remarks, "The injection of fumes of tobacco up the fundament, from its narcotic quality, is more likely to retard, than to accelerate the return of life. Is it not somewhat strange that an herb noted for its extraordinary effects in *diminishing* the vital powers, should be recommended by the Humane Society, as a stimulant in cases of their suspension."?

That the evaporation of spirits from the surface of the body, generates cold, no one acquainted with practical chemistry can deny. It is, I presume, on this account, that spirits of wine prove so serviceable, as an application in local inflammations; and it is a well known fact, that if a person be suddenly immersed in rectified spirits, so great a degree of cold would be produced on the exposure of the body to the atmosphere, as to destroy life; several instances corroborating this assertion, are to be found on record. With respect to the effects of tobacco, in deterioratingand destroying the vital powers, many instances might be adduced of its fumes having been thrown up the rectum, in cases of strangulated rupture; a consequence which has proved fatal in the space of a few hours.

Upon what principle then, these remedies are recommended by the Humane Society, I own myself at a loss to conjecture. Probably Dr. Hawes, or some of your readers of the medical profession, (by whom I find your valuable Magazine is particularly encouraged,) will have the goodness to point out, in some future number, whether these remedies should be abandoned or not; and in the latter alternative, in what manner they may be expected to prove beneficial?

The inflation of the lungs, by means of a pair of bellows, by introducing the pipe into one nostril, I can aver, from repeated experience, is much more difficult than your readers, from consulting the rules you have copied, would be led to imagine; the air passing more freely through the gullet into the stomach and intestines than into the lungs. In order to facilitate the passage of air into the lungs, the tongue should be drawn forward, which action, by elevating the epiglottis, leaves the top of the wind-pipe

* The last Edition of the Domestic Medical Guide.

open; at the same time, care should be taken that the air does not escape through the mouth or nostril. But the most effectual way of inflating the lungs, is the operation of making an opening in the wind-pipe, which should only be performed by a skilful surgeon.

For my own part, I cannot help thinking that the most rational means yet suggested by medical authors, of restoring the vital functions, in a case of their suspension, are those published by Dr. Reece, on which I shall take the liberty of making a few cursory observations, in a future number of your work, provided it shall appear that you consider the subject in the same light of superior national importance as I do; which I shall be enabled to judge of, by the insertion of this letter. I am Sir, your's &c.

S. W. JONES.

Cambridge, Aug. 16, 1805.

SINGULAR TRIUMPH OF A BAD POET.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

In perusing that invaluable and superb work, *the Life of Leo* X. by the celebrated Mr. Roscoe, I met with the following anecdote of a *bad Poet*, which I have transcribed for your entertaining and instructive Miscellany. Your insertion of it therefore, while it may amuse your readers, will oblige, Sir, your's, JOHN EVANS.

Islington, August 8. 1805.

"A remarkable instance of folly and absurdity is represented to us in the account given of *Baraballo*, abbot of Gæta, one of that unfortunate but numerous class, who, without the talent, possess the inclination for writing poetry, and who, like the rest of his brethren, was perfectly insensible of his own defects. The commendations ironically bestowed on his absurd productions, had however raised him to such importance in his own opinion, that he thought himself another Petrarca, and like him aspired to the honor of being crowned in the capitol! This afforded too favourable an opportunity for amusement to be neglected by the pontiff and his attendants; and the festival of S. S. Cosmo and Damiano was fixed upon as the day for gratifying the wishes of the poet. In order to add to the ridicule, it was resolved that the elephant which had lately been presented to the pontiff by the king of Portugal, should be brought out and splendidly decorated, and that *Baraballo*, arrayed in the triumphal habit of a Roman conqueror, should mount it and be conveyed in triumph to the capitol! The preparations on this occasion were highly splendid and expensive, but before they were completed, a deputation arrived from Gæta, where the relations of *Baraballo* held a respectable rank, for the purpose of dissuading him from rendering himself an object of laughter to the whole city. *Baraballo*, however, construed their kindness into an illiberal jealousy of his good fortune, in having obtained the favour of the pontiff, and dismissed them with reproaches and anger. Having then recited several of his poems, replete with the most ridiculous absurdities, until his hearers were no longer able to maintain their gravity, he was brought to the area of the vatican, where he mounted the elephant, and proceeded, in great state, through the streets, amidst the confused noise of drums and trumpets, and the acclamations of the populace. "I should scarcely have believed," says Jovius, "unless I had myself been present at the sight, that a man not less than *sixty* years of age, of an honourable family, and venerable by his stature and his grey hairs, should have suffered himself to be decorated with the *toga palmata*, and the *latum clavum* of the ancient Romans, and bedecked with gold and purple, to be led in a triumphal procession before the public with the sound of trumpets!" His triumph was not, however, of long continuance. On arriving at the bridge of St. Angelo, the sagacious quadruped refused to contribute any longer to the ungenerous mirth of the crowd, and the hero of the day was glad to descend in safety from his exalted station. The remembrance of this important incident was, by the orders of the pope, perpetuated by a piece of sculpture in wood, which yet remains upon the door of one of the inner chambers of the vatican!"

ANSWERS TO THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

(Continued from page 28.)

QUEST. I. Which are the prin-

cipal epochs between the taking of Babylon and the battle of Marathon?

In this period the mind is carried over a vast extent of country, in which great actions, as they are called, were performed; but the exploits of our own ancestors are not known. The annals of history give us but little information of any country in these times, except the dominions of Persia, Egypt, Greece, Rome, and Carthage; and of these the documents, that have reached us, are very scanty. The few facts that have come down to us are very important; and in that, as in the present age, there were scenes presented, which shewed the folly of human beings who sought for glory in the harrassing of each other, and the destruction of the works of nature and art, instead of the promotion of each other's comfort, and the subduing of the earth, the proper business of man, to useful purposes.

Persia first calls our attention, which had now extended its conquests under Cyrus as far as the Mediterranean, the Euxine, and the mountains of Caucasus; and by the death of Darius the Mede, and of Cambyses, the Persian Cyrus became the sole monarch of these extensive territories. —From the union of the two states of Media and Persia in the conquests, the empire is known by the name of the united kingdoms of the Medes and Persians. The Egyptian monarchy could not withstand the power of so great and so near a neighbour, and its destruction is full of terror and astonishment. The effects of it are best, and in the concisest manner, related by the prophets of scripture, and it requires their powers to paint the distraction of Egypt, when it saw its temples ransacked, the statues of its gods crumbled to dust; its priests, and wise men, and nobles, scourged to death, its king putting an end to his own existence, and his famous bull Apis, the object of their adoration, slaughtered in the midst of his amazed and terrified worshippers.— Babylon calls again our attention. The taking of this city by Cyrus put an end to the Chaldean empire, and the diversion of the waters of the Euphrates had changed its state, and prepared it for gradual destruction; but this was hastened by the folly of its inhabitants, who were rash enough to rebel against the powerful sovereign of Persia, and to incur all the horrors of a siege. The city resisted the attacks of the assailants with great bravery, and was at last taken by treachery: when, to prevent similar danger to the empire, the walls, which were its chief boast, were lowered from fifty to twenty cubits, and as in this act the conquerors could not be expected to be very careful in the manner of performing it, Babylon must in various places have presented the appearance of a heap of ruins. From Babylon, now hastening to utter destruction, we carry our eyes to a city worthy of a similar fate, and similar destruction. —Rome presented to the world its novel government, and driving out its king, laid the foundations of republican power in the election of consuls; and under this government its people were trained to war, and to rule the nations with a rod of iron.— Yet the world was previously to be tormented by other conquests, which were prepared by the fruitless expeditions of Darius against the liberty of Greece. To a despotic monarch, nothing can be so odious a sight as that of a neighbouring people, governing itself by its own laws, and preferring honourable independence to the splendour and luxury of an effeminate court. Darius determined to exterminate the spirit of liberty, and marches with an immense army into Greece. He doubles the cape of Mount Athes, is full of boasting, and the Greeks, trembling for their fates, are determined to sell their lives at the dearest rate, or to preserve their liberty entire, which no people can lose as long as they possess the spirit to support it.

Cyrus became sole monarch in the year before Christ 536. When we compare him with similar conquerors, no one seems so worthy to sit on the throne of nations. An end is put to the Egyptian government, by Cambyses in the year before Christ 525. From this time the prophecy on the desolation of Egypt commences.— Babylon was taken after a two years siege, in the year before Christ 510. The stratagem has given renown to the name of Zopyrus, who suffered himself to be maimed in a most horrible manner, and fleeing in this con-

dition to the Babylonians, was received by them as one the best acquainted with his master's secrets, and who had the greatest cause to betray them. This treachery may be esteemed to be a glorious act, and monarchs will praise it, because it encourages the devotion of a slave to their interests; but treachery is still treachery, and the traitor is a despicable character. The regal government of Rome was abolished in the year before Christ 505. The story, which is supposed to have given rise to it, is familiar to our youth, and the revenge taken by Lucretia, on herself, for the insult offered to her by the royal villain, naturally encreased the aversion to his family. —The great fault in the new government was the want of a proper organization of the people; so that it might be fairly represented in the senate: and hence arose the perpetual quarrels between the plebeians and the patricians. Darius headed his wanton expedition against Greece, in the year before Christ 498. The preparations for it were immense.—A million of people were said to be either in arms, or following the camp, upon this occasion; and Darius, who could moralize very prettily upon the sight, did not give himself the trouble to reflect on the labour which he imposed upon such a multitude, and the end to be obtained by it. So difficult is it to make a sovereign know his place in the creation; and it is both for his own interest, and that of his people, that every check possible should be placed in the way of his capricious and inordinate desires.

Quest. II. To what reflections do the above epochs give rise?

In reading the history of mankind, the desolation brought on by conquerors strikes us with astonishment and horror, and the inconsiderate are apt to break out in idle reflections on the providence of God, and some are so rash as to impute to him the character of malevolence. But all this arises from an imperfect view of the subject: the mischief produced by the conqueror strikes us forcibly; but we do not reflect sufficiently on the mischief that would have arisen, if the conquered nations had been left to themselves. Cyrus was a great conqueror; but his principal conquest was over a nation that had been distinguished by its conquests, and was remarkable for the tyranny of its government. The Babylonians might be sufferers by the conquests of Cyrus; but the nations in subjection to them were gainers by the exchange of masters. A remarkable instance of this was seen in the case of the Jews. —They were cured of their idolatry by being witnesses of the abominable and filthy rites practised at Babylon; and, when their case was made known to Cyrus, who was a worshipper of one God, and held idolatry in abhorrence, he would naturally entertain a regard for a people, whose laws, in respect of both religious and civil policy must appear to him so admirable. —Other nations, also, felt probably the good effects of his government; and even among the Babylonians, when their religious tyranny was abolished, and the worship of idols was held at court in abhorrence, many would be led to entertain better notions of their Creator; and, if they were not improved by the Persians, they were at least prevented from imposing their filthy ceremonies upon their neighbours. This remark is particularly necessary at these times, when the rise of Bonaparte excites so much discontent. The question must be determined hereafter, whether his exaltation did not tend to the improvement of his own country, and of Europe; and it is certain, that the changes produced in the world by great conquerors, have a tendency to correct the pride of sovereigns; to teach them that their's is an office of high importance; that, if it is not executed with wisdom and virtue, there is a power greater than their's, which will hurl them from their thrones, and make them an example to mankind.

The idolatry of Babylon was spread over Asia: the abject superstition of Egypt had a similar influence in Africa. Egypt was over-run with priests and gods; and it not only worshipped the calf, but animals of every description. How was the human mind to be corrected of such baseness! There are only two ways, by reason, or by force. From reason there could be no expectation of success, since the priests had too much power to permit its entrance into the

country, and the associations were so deeply rooted in favour of their bestial train of gods, that nothing but some great calamity seemed likely to make an impression on the inhabitants. This was brought on by Cambyses, whose mind was filled only with ideas of conquest; but his birth and education had taught him to hold in contempt the gods of Egypt. Of these he made a memorable use, placing them in the front of his army; and the superstitious Egyptians were afraid to lance their weapons, lest it should destroy a cat, or a dog, or some other contemptible object of their worship. The famous bull, Apis, fell into the hands of the Persian sovereign. He looked upon it as a common animal—the conquered adored it as a god. But what must they think of gods, who could not deliver themselves; and with whatever abhorrence they might regard the Persians for destroying their gods, and their priests, they could not fail of entertaining hereafter less veneration for those gods, and regard for their infamous priests. Thus human folly of one kind is corrected by the human folly of another kind—the superstition of Egypt, by the revengeful temper and haughty ambition of Cambyses. But, if such things are suffered by Providence, it does not excuse either fault; and if the destruction of superstition is good, the means by which it is performed may be evil; and one excellence of the Christian religion is, that it not only prescribes that the end of our actions must be good, but the means by which it is produced, must be good also. A Christian may hold in abhorrence the idolatry or superstition of his neighbour; but because he worships only one person as God, and his neighbour several persons as God, he is not justified in pulling down his neighbour's house, or church, or in injuring his person and property.—Providence might see it right, that a Cambyses should overthrow the superstition of Egypt; but the same Providence has laid it down as a law for Christians, that we should not follow his example. We are to use reason only with those who differ from us in their religious opinions; and every man, who wishes to use compulsion or restraint on this subject, may plead policy in his favour, but he may be assured, that he is acting in direct opposition to the precepts of Christ and his apostles, and is guided only by the spirit of faction.

Many are the exactions and oppressions to which nations will submit before they revolt against the sovereign power in the state; but there are insults, which in an instant rouse their fury to the utmost, and the death or expulsion of the tyrant inevitably follows. Such was the case of Tarquin, the last king of Rome, whose son would hardly have been guilty of the outrage on the person of Lucretia, if he had not expected protection from his royal father. But this insult, added to the many which the people had suffered, was not to be borne, and they associate it with the royal name so, that the expulsion of the king became necessary, and the form of government is changed. In this the people were gainers, because, in the first instance, the new government was more frugal; but it by no means followed, that their rights were in safety by the exchange of regal to consular, dictatorial, or decemviral power. The form of government is of less importance than is imagined: the great point is, whether crimes can be committed in any state, by great men with impunity, and it was found in a future age, that a member of the senate might act as atrociously as the son of a king. —In kingly governments, indeed, there is a danger of the sovereign protecting his son from judicial enquiries; but then it is worthy of enquiry, whether any king's son should be put into any office, in which he can abuse his trust, and particularly in those in which the expenditure of the public money is concerned. If an enquiry into the conduct of a royal delinquent may be of the utmost difficulty, or perhaps impossible, it is the interest, and indeed the duty, of the sovereign and the state, to take more particular care that those of royal blood should not be in a situation to become delinquents.

When a great power is established, the prospect of its destruction is removed from the eyes of common observers. The empire established by Cyrus, and enlarged by Cambyses, seemed, when Darius ascended the throne, too great to be resisted, and

much less to be resisted by so inconsiderable and so disorderly a people as the Greeks. To over-run their territories was the natural progress, according to the language of the Persian court, of an army headed by the Persian monarch. Thus universal dominion might be established, and the destiny of mankind would be deplorable. But he who has said to the waves of the sea, thus far mayest thou go, and no farther—has set bounds to the fury of monarchs, and the rage of the people. The ambition of the Persian court was not to be satisfied, when any resisted its power; and tokens of submission were demanded from Greece. To obtain them, what immense preparations, what an immense expenditure!—"Delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi." Had Greece been conquered, this childish ambition would not have been satisfied. Yet, if the millions sacrificed for such an object had been expended in the interior of the Persian government, in the building and adorning of cities, in the making of roads, in digging canals, in useful works of industry, how much greater would have been the accession of strength to the empire, than by annexing to it a small adjoining territory! But nations will run on in the same idle career: the blood and wealth of the many will be expended for the sake of the few, till the maxim is more generally known, that wisdom is better than strength, and virtue conduces more to happiness than ambition and vanity.

Quest. III. What are the principal occurrences between the union of Scotland and the peace of Utrecht?

This period of time is occupied chiefly with details of military affairs, and the Duke of Marlborough continues to add splendour to the British arms, and is the soul of the confederacy against France upon the continent. At home he has many enemies, and the powerful general is mortified by the intrigues of the cabinet. His glory is, however, tarnished by his own acts, and avarice, a vice rare in great characters, leads him to take those low advantages, which brought on him the censure, and the deserved censure, of parliament, together with the necessity of making restitution to the public of money which he had devoted to his own private use. The union of the great Duke of Marlborough with Sir Solomon Medina the Jew, of a commander in chief possessing immense wealth, with a contractor for providing the army with bread, is so pitiful, that we look with surprise at the mixture of such great and mean qualities in one and the same individual. Compared with his fortune, what was this small acquisition of an annual income, which, by diminishing the just profits of the contractor, must put him to the necessity of taking measures injurious to the army: and it is not likely, that the commander in chief should look very keenly into the bread department, when the correcting of abuses would curtail his own profits.

The fame of the Duke of Marlborough was, during this period, divided between him and an obscure man, who for a time was considered to be the great champion of the church, and was, in fact, the pride and boast of tories and high-churchmen.—The trial of this man, Dr. Sacheverel, occupied the attention of both houses of parliament for three weeks, in 1709, and the preparations for it, as well as the Doctor's progresses after it, excited an almost incredible ferment in the nation. It was, in fact, a church question, patronised by the tories, and not sufficiently discountenanced by the queen herself. The Doctor, in two sermons, had preached up the ridiculous notion of non-resistance, and passive obedience, and of course threw out many censures upon the revolution of 1688. The danger of the church, from the toleration and increase of dissenters, was another grand topic; and this idea of danger to the church and state from the dissenters and the whigs, was spread with the utmost assiduity throughout the kingdom. Under this idea, great excesses were committed; many individuals were insulted, and meeting-houses destroyed. The real fact was, that the dissenters, by their conduct at the revolution, had risen very much in credit, and increased in numbers.—The tolerating principles of William the Third had been very favourable to their cause; and the clergy viewed with a very jealous eye the secession of their flocks to the meet-

ing-house. With the usual zeal of priests, and eagerness to overcome resistance, they took every step, by sermons and prayers, to inflame the populace against their adversaries; and their triumph was in one sense complete. Their preacher escaped from punishment—his sermons were ordered to be burnt, and he was suspended from preaching for three years; but the violence of his language, and the conduct of his partizans, excited much enquiry, and though the dissenters suffered a considerable degree of inconvenience, yet it was but temporary. High-church principles from this moment grew to be odious; and there is at this day hardly any one, even a priest, so weak as to entertain, or bold enough to profess them.

Quest. IV. To what reflections do these occurrences give rise?

When we are informed by the faithful page of history of the numerous delinquencies of men in high station, and of the difficulty there is to keep individuals within the line of their duty, the necessity of watching, in the closest manner, the conduct of all persons intrusted with great power, is apparent; and we cannot but wonder at the folly of any nation in neglecting so particular a duty. The neglect is not only injurious to the nation, but to the individual intrusted with power. If he is convinced that his actions are not likely to be investigated, the temptations to guilt are so great, that they are not easily overcome. The disposition of the Duke of Marlborough to amass, and the facility with which it could be indulged, naturally led to the union between him and a Jew contractor; but, if he had been convinced, that it would have been brought before the parliament, he would have been saved from the stigma which now attaches to his memory, and which nothing but the splendour of his other actions can efface. But let us suppose a future commander in chief, instead of succeeding at the head of his armies, to be disgraced by perpetual defeat, and to be discovered by the nation, soured with calamity, to have been as deficient in the interior management of his office, to have joined in the gains made by contractors, to have dealt in peculation, and to have enriched himself by various indirect means, which his situation afforded him—the example of the censure passed on the Duke of Marlborough would act with redoubled force, and he could not escape with so slight a punishment. This example, also, teaches us the folly of that maxim, so much preached up by Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas, and their partizans in their late administration, that implicit confidence was to be placed in those at the helm. Such confidence can never be placed in men. We have seen that the Duke of Marlborough betrayed it: it is no wonder, then, that inferior characters should be guilty in a similar manner; but no confidence should be placed in any man beyond what is absolutely necessary—he should always be presumed to be capable of falling, and the true means to prevent it, is to keep over his head the salutary terror of rigid enquiry.

The madness of the nation in Dr. Sacheverel's cause, shews the ease with which a people may be deluded. —We have seen a similar instance in the case of Lord G. Gordon and his riots, in their idle rage, or pretended rage, against popery. Such attempts cannot succeed, to a great degree, in a well-informed nation, and the aim of those who set them on foot, will in the end be baffled. The high-church party, by their mad zeal for Dr. Sacheverel, only led to a more accurate enquiry into their conduct; and religious toleration, instead of being weakened, was more firmly established.—No one now troubles himself about the church, and its pretended dangers, any more than they would about the dissenting interest and its dangers, the kirk and its dangers; and it is conceived to be as ridiculous to trouble one's-self about the place of another's taking his religious instruction, as it is to quarrel with him about the coffee-house he frequents, or the joint of meat he prefers at dinner.—In the same manner, the rage of Lord George Gordon's mob was injurious to individual papists, but useful to their interests as a community.—Every one was shocked at the proceedings of those days, and saw the necessity of preventing them in future. The right of the papist to follow his convictions became generally

acknowledged, and when the papists of Ireland petitioned for farther indulgences, no mob could be raised in England against their demands, and the greatest abilities of the country appeared in their favour. Thus, though they did not carry their point, the disposition of the united kingdom was made known, and the faction in Ireland in opposition to toleration, must speedily acquiesce in the general sentiments.

Quest. V. Does London afford to a reflecting mind the greater number of proofs in favour of civilization, or the want of it?

Abdollah spent his time in fruitless study, in the mountains of Jarcha. —None of the volumes that he unrolled could give him information, and he was lost in the maze of his thoughts, on the uses to which the colder regions of the globe could be applied. The faculties of man, said he to himself, must be benumbed by cold: the earth under their feet must be iron: the sustenance they can get must be derived only from the sea: their whole time must be employed in defending themselves from the inclemencies of the weather, and they can have neither opportunity nor inclination for intellectual researches.— Ten moons had perished, and been renewed, whilst the sage was occupied in these contemplations; and he gladly mounted his Nubian steed to return to his friends, and to the court of Ouli, now for the first time more anxious to meet a Jew, than to receive the embraces of his family.

The two months allotted by Abdollah to the enjoyment of his friends, had nearly elapsed, and the Jew had not appeared. Abdollah was the only melancholy person upon this occasion:—he dreaded the idea of returning again to the mountains of Jarcha; yet the day of his departure arrived, his Nubian steed was ordered, the family was assembled together as usual, and the serenity of Abdollah almost forsook him, whilst he was imparting to them his usual benediction. At this moment a confused murmur was heard—a crowd of attendants thronged to the pavilion the arrival of the Jew was announced, and Maasah ben Salmai fell prostrate at the feet of Abdollah. —The sage raised him, and they retired to a recess, where cushions were spread, and the Jew commenced his narrative.

My countryman, Shelomo, imparted to me the solicitudes of the son of Achmet; but sickness has prevented him from removing them in person. On the couch, I fear of death, he informed me of the pains he had taken to gratify your desires, and he urged me instantly to leave every other concern, to traverse the howling wilderness, and to seek the mansions of Abdollah. I lost no time, and seventy suns have seen my camels hastening to accomplish their master's wishes. Every thing is prepared, should Abdollah persist in his resolution; but his life is too precious to be exposed to the sands of the desart, the stormy waves of the ocean, and the brutal rage of an uncivilized people.

The countenance of Abdollah brightened at this intelligence:—the menaced dangers were unworthy of a wise man's thoughts, and he was most solicitous to know in what time he might reach the country, scarcely visited by the solar beams. Shelomo did not diminish the difficulties of a journey to Tunis, and explained to him the intercourse between that town and the metropolis of Britain; that vessels were frequently passing between the two cities, and scarcely more than six weeks need be spent on the sea. With the Jews originated bills of exchange, and Abdollah easily comprehended the process by which he might receive, at the end of his journey, whatever sums of money he might devote to the satisfaction of his curiosity. Refreshments were ordered, and Shelomo was introduced to the family, in which he was requested to take up his residence, till the proper arrangements were made for his return. Abdollah's heart was at ease, and the day was past in social intercourse; but he previously had requested Shelomo to omit, in the account of his travels, every circumstance of danger, which might excite uneasiness in the family.

In the mean time Shelomo, instructed by his countryman, in the consequence of the traffic he wished to promote in this part of the world, had frequent interviews with the mi-

nisters of Ouli, and the sovereign himself condescended to give him an audience. It is needless to say, that every request of Shelomo was granted; but the care of Abdollah's person was made the conditions on which the favour of the court depended.—Ouli, also, had more care of Abdollah's wants than the sage himself; for having diligently enquired into the suitable expences of such an expedition, he ordered forty thousand ounces of gold to be annually paid by the treasury to the demand of Abdollah, besides insisting on his taking with him a treasure in diamonds, which, in case of necessity, he might use for his immediate wants.

Thus prepared for his expedition, Abdollah saluted the thigh of his sovereign, and departed with his guide for Tunis, having with him a very numerous escort, ordered not to quit him till he arrived at the shores of the great sea. The usual difficulties of a journey occurred: clouds of dust, attacks of Moors, roarings of wild beasts; but of none of these did our philosopher take heed, as they were familiar to him in his former travels, and he was a stranger to that fear, which in every bush sees a robber, and in every agitation of the sand, inevitable destruction.—The morning saw him ever alert, and in the evening not fatigued: he proportioned his daily journey to the strength of his animals and men, and Shelomo was surprised to find himself under the walls of Tunis, without having felt the least fatigue or inconvenience, though two days less were consumed on his return. His former journey had been marked with various disquietudes, filled with needless apprehensions; and fatigue of body, and harrassing thoughts of mind made him daily lament, that he had set out upon such an expedition. So true is it, that the wise man never increases the difficulties of life; and what to others is a scene of hurry and confusion, excites no emotion in his mind. Order regulates his steps, and he is as well prepared for exertion at the end, as at the beginning of his journey.

Quest. VI. Can a pastry-cook make a good colonel?

An old proverb teaches us, that "manieres maketh man," or as the phrase is modernised, "manners make the man." The proverb does honour to the nation; for whilst in other countries they have a variety of fantastical distinctions, by which one set or cast is separated from the other, man is with us an object of respect; and it is by his manners that we determine with what degree of respect he ought to be treated. By manners, we mean the general habit of acting in the individual, from which we determine his mode of thinking, and thence judge what station he is fit to occupy in life. Hence, then, we find in every walk the manly character: it is not confined to rank, or profession, or birth; and, on the other hand, the unmanly character is to be found in individuals, whose rank, profession, or birth, gives them high pretensions; and we are not from those circumstances deterred from speaking the truth, and denying to such individuals that respect which is to be claimed only by manners.

We have prefaced thus much, because our question arose from the language attributed to a Scotch colonel, in the house of commons;—language which we cannot believe him to have uttered, or, if he did, we must make some allowance for his birth and education, and his total ignorance of the English proverb, "manners make the man." It is time, however, that he should learn it: and every one in the united kingdom should be taught the estimation in which an Englishman holds manners.—Manners are very different from politeness; for the latter means only a certain quality by which an individual makes himself agreeable to a particular class, and its laws are sometimes ridiculous in the extreme.—Manners result from a good head, and a good heart; and where the head and the heart are good, though there may be defects in the body, and the cut of the coat may not be in fashion, we say, there is a man.

That a man is very much changed by the circumstances in which he is placed, no one can deny, who sees the awkward plowman converted, after a few months discipline, into the upright soldier, and his vulgar stare into a look of confidence; but, on the other hand, the profession or rank cannot by any means effect al-

ways a change of manners; for the manners of Lord Ellenborough in the house of lords are exactly the same as they were when he was a fellow of Peterhouse. Manners result from the head and the heart: reason and experience tell us, that in every station of life, the qualities of both may be improved or deteriorated; but it is certain, that with the mass of individuals, the general train of action to which they are habituated by their mode of life, will have an effect upon them, and prevent them from entering with success into another sphere of action. When the plowman has advanced into years, and his limbs have grown stiff by hard labour, we shall in vain expect him to make so good an appearance as a young recruit; but there are plowmen at the age of sixty, whose graceful demeanour is superior to that of some generals or colonels of the same age.

Some men have a happy versatility in their mind and body, which adapts them to very different stations: thus Erskine was first a sailor, then a soldier, and is now at the head of the English bar. Sir John Arkwright was a barber, and afterwards enriched himself and the nation, by the greatest improvements that have ever been made in machinery. Parson Bates was brought up to theology—then became editor of a newspaper, afterwards obtained prizes by his skill in agriculture, and by recovering many thousand acres from the sea; and he gained the respect of his county by his conduct as a magistrate. Instances innumerable of the same kind might be collected; and it would be extraordinary, if the pastry-cook should alone be excluded from the chance of recommending himself to notice by actions that do not seem to be within the line of his profession. —Probably there are some now alive, who have eaten the pastry of men, risen afterwards to eminence;—and we know of one bishop at least, that from raising pastry, was raised to be a head of the church. The circumstance does honour to Bishop Maddox, whose daughter is the wife of the present Bishop of Ely. The Bishop, at his table, recommended some pastry to his guests, though, said he, with a significant look, they are not of my own making.

If a pastry-cook has become a bishop, there seems no reason for concluding, that he may not also become a colonel: for, is the employment of a colonel more opposite to the art of making pastry than that of a bishop? The manœuvring of a regiment is not very difficult to be acquired: and the inspecting of the regimental accounts, the examination of the soldiers' clothing, his quarters, and his food; the care of him in his encampments, and the attack of a fort, are none of them unattainable by a man of tolerable education, tolerable talents, and tolerable courage. But why should we confine ourselves to colonels only, when the events of the last dozen years completely answer our question: for by whom were the great princes of Europe, the admired generals of the age, the famous masters of tactics, your Cobourgs, your Brunswicks, your Yorks, your Macks, by whom were they all beaten? by postillions, by journeymen printers, by barristers, by butchers and brewers. Who knows whether Col. Crawfurd himself, who is said to be so afraid of receiving orders from a pastry-cook colonel, may not have been pursued by a pastry-cook captain: and, if unfortunately the fortune of war had compelled him to give up his sword, it must have been into the hands of a scullion general.

Away then with these idle distinctions! Let us not enquire into the occupation of a man in his hours of amusement or business; but what the man is in himself, and whether he is qualified, or has talents to qualify himself, for the situation which he undertakes. What is it to us, whether at certain times, a man is making verses, making pastry, making speeches, dancing with a fair lady, trotting in Hyde Park, or rambling on the banks of the Rhine, provided, when his services are required, he shews himself properly at the head of his regiment, gives the word of command in a soldier-like manner, and sees that every manœuvre is performed with skill and address? Whether Colonel Birch, the pastry-cook, can do this as well as Colonel Crawfurd, who eats his pastry, we have as yet no opportunity of determining. And yet there are some reasons which make us hesitate in the preference to be ascribed to either.

Both colonels have appeared on the public stage of life, out of their military characters: both have spoken in public; both have presented regulations for the state. In every one of these things the pastry-cook has shewn himself to be not inferior to the soldier-colonel. The pastry-cook is assuredly of the two the best orator, the best writer, and the best poet. His education and assiduity excite the presumption, that, in whatever he undertakes, he will spare no pains to excel: and the soldier-colonel may, if he does not take great care, be surpassed by his rival. At any rate, Colonel Crawfurd has been very unfortunate in exciting a comparison, in which superiority can confer no honour, and defeat will be accompanied with ten-fold disgrace.

Questions to be answered next month:—

What are the principal occurrences, besides the epochs above-mentioned, which deserve to be noticed, between the taking of Babylon and the battle of Marathon?

To what reflections do they give rise?

What are the principal occurrences between the peace of Utrecht, and the accession of the Brunswick family to the throne?

Does London afford to a reflecting mind, greater number of proofs in favour of civilization, or the want of it?

Was William Tell to be praised or blamed for carrying two arrows into the field, when he was ordered to shoot an apple off the head of his son?

To the Editor of the Universal Magazine.

SIR,

THE attention of any of your numerous readers to the subject of the following letter, will do me a favour, which I shall be happy to acknowledge, by the return of any information within my reach.—The monkish rhymes of Walter Mapes, the witty archdeacon of Oxford, who lived in the reign of Henry II. have often given me great pleasure, not by their poetry or their versification, but by their lively sallies and pointed satire—and I am desirous to know where his entire works, or any part of them, may be found in the original. Three specimens of his poetry are preserved by Camden in his Remains, and two of them have been translated by Huddesford, a congenial spirit, in his Salmagundi; many modern authors have spoken of him, and given these specimens from Camden, but I am not able to find from whence he borrowed them. He quotes also a prose work of the same author, by the title, *De Nugis Curialium.* I have seen such a book, by John of Salisbury, (a cotemporary author,) in the library of Emanuel College; but never could meet with any work by Walter Mapes. Could the original be found, it well deserves to be re-printed.

I remain, &c. W. B.

Morpeth, Aug. 8, 1805.

THE LIFE OF SCANDERBEG.

(Continued from page 31 of our last number.)

THE country which is now called Albania, anciently Epirus, and in the vulgar dialect, Attha, which once made a portion of Macedonia, lies to the west of that province, and is situated between Dyrrachium or Durrazzo, and Apollonia, formerly most potent and great cities, and much resorted to. The inhabitants speak a language different from and alike unknown to both the Greeks and the Sclavonians; from which circumstance, some learned men have conceived them to be a sept or colony from the country of Albania, bordering upon Colchos, in Asiatic Scythia; as it is well known, that in former ages inundations of Barbarians have frequently overrun the provinces of both Greece and Italy. The sovereignty of Macedonia, together with that of Epirus, was, in the times coeval with the decline and fatal ruin of the Greek or Constantinopolitan Empire, possessed by three principal families, all of which were successively destroyed or displaced by the Turks. The second of these families, was, that of the Castriots, a noble signory or family, the first of which who rose to a more transcendent distinction of state and sovereignty, was John, surnamed of Dybra or the Dybrian, (to whom Francois Sanzouin, a French historian, gives the name of Camusa;) which said dynasty formerly reigned in Epirus, with no less glory than prosperity. With respect to the origin and source of the noble line and family of Scanderbeg, authors derive it from Œmathia, and as some add, from Umestia, a district which now makes a part of Macedonia.

This John Castriot, who resided principally at Croja, although he had obtained great authority, and his command extended to several other cities, excelled all the princes and lords, his predecessors, in prudence, gravity, magnanimity, courage, and in all the best arts of just and lawful, of humane and successful, government; he was, likewise, gifted with very rare and singular endowments of corporeal or personal beauty. Æneas Sylvius, however, in his description of Europe, chap. xv., speaking of this John Castriot, under the name of Camusa, observes, that although born of Christian parents, he did not uniformly adhere to the Christian faith, but that he revolted to the most gross and blasphemous doctrines and superstitious ceremonies of Mahomet; and that in the sequel he again embraced the paternal law from which he had apostatized, choosing rather to die a Christian than a Turk. He died soon after the woful and miserable taking and sacking of the imperial city of Constantinople, and the subversion of the empire of the East.

His wife, named Voisava, or Voisave, was a woman, in all respects, not unworthy of such a husband; she surpassed the generality of her sex, not only in a fair and beautiful aspect, in her majestic air and appearance, and in an illustrious lineage, but, likewise, in her very great understanding and wit, her most strict attention to manage all public concernments with exact moderation, and in various other excellent and noble qualities of her mind and heart. She was daughter of a celebrated king of the *Triballi*, a lordship or territory, formerly a sort of fief to the kingdom of Poland, and contiguous to the province of Macedonia, and the kingdom of Bulgaria. Voisave was mother of nine children, all of whom she reared or brought up; five of these were daughters, viz. Mara, Jelle, Angelina, Ulaice, and Mamize; and the rest males, whose names have, likewise, been preserved and transmitted to posterity, viz. Reposius, Stanisius, Constantine, and the most industrious, most pious, most prudent, George Castriot, the youngest son, who for the generous example of virtue which he displayed, and the splendid actions which he afterwards performed, (such as to fill the civilized world with the glory of his name) may be singled out of the whole groupe of heroes in ancient and modern history, as affording a noble specimen not only of undaunted courage, but of exquisite diligence, ardent zeal, and the most refined and critical military skill and policy—all which we shall endeavour more fully and evidently to make appear in the following succinct and authentic account or narrative of his life.

I think it would be highly improper not to mention here a circumstance, which, if true, might have been rightworthily accounted a good omen, an infallible prognostic of the mighty fame which Scanderbeg, (for so we shall henceforth call him, this name being a vulgar contraction or corruption of the Turkish surnam Iscchenderbeg,) should advance to, when in the due course of time, he should arrive at riper years and man's estate; although some will probably consider it as bordering upon fabulous history, or the reveries of ancient poets; prodigies or predictions of this description being generally, in these our times, looked upon as of very dubious credit and uncertain original.—Indeed, according to my own opinion, it is likely enough that most of those dark, wonder-working oracles which we meet with in prophane history, were *postnate*, that is to say, invented by priests, and not published among the credulous multitude, until after the fact or event had taken place. However, although I can easily believe, that Heaven had made choice of this hero, to emancipate his country from the heavy yoke of infidelity and extreme tyranny, and that God himself directed him, and had plainly designed him to wield the sceptre of military empire, when I consider the heroic airs, and martial genius, the lion-like nature, fierceness, and courage, that were so peculiar to his character, and the many extraordinary difficulties and manifest perils, through which he was conveyed and conducted, as if by the decrees of fate, or rather of divine providence, as if led by the hand of some guardian deity, and invariably, to a speedy, sudden, and successful issue, his soldiers not only fearing to offend him, but revering, and even loving

him as a father, and following him with an almost supernatural courage and confidence, as if they had really conceived him to be inspired, yet I shall submit and leave the following relation, wholly to the grave and mature consideration of my readers, for such a degree of credit as they may reasonably think it entitled to; contenting myself with merely describing all the circumstances of the matter, and quoting my authority.

We are told then that Scanderbeg's mother, during her conception of him, (at least it was commonly reported so) dreamed that she was pregnant with, and had brought forth a serpent of enormous magnitude, which covered almost all Albania; his head stretching to the frontiers of Turkey, and having his tail immersed in the sea, and pointing towards the Christian territories, and principally within the limits or confines of the Venetian seignory—and that this great serpent, with his bloody mouth, *les engloutissoit de sa gueule sanglante*, as an old French writer expresses it; that is to say, a mouth tempered with blood, devoured an immense multitude of Turks. His father John, hearing this dream, would not, says my author, seek for the exposition thereof, by superstitious visitations to the religious oracles of heaven, or by consulting the entrails of beasts, or the opinions of soothsayers, but with joy begins to cheer up and console his wife, telling her that he foresaw she would be delivered of a son that should prove an excellent warrior and famous conqueror, a lasting, terrible, and dangerous enemy to the hydra of Turkish force and oppression, a most happy general of an army, a stout, invincible champion, and incomparable defender of the Christian faith and commonwealth, and always well-affected to the State of Venice. This report, or tale, I deliver to the reader, exactly as my author, Marinus Barletius, (who was himself an Epirot, being a native of Scutari, in Epirus or Albania, and who, during all those troublesome times, resided in Scodra, a city of the Venetians adjoining upon Epirus,) in the first book of his historical discourse concerning the life and valiant exploits of Scanderbeg, hath left it; referring myself wholly to the credibility of his testimony for the truth thereof. I cannot forbear, however from simply, and candidly remarking, upon this occasion, that Barletius, the priest of Scodra, if not himself present at the performance of those difficult labours, important actions, and great occurrences which he undertook the penning and compiling of, yet he was, as it were, an eye-witness of the principal part of what he wrote, and therefore, of all other men, was the best able and the most likely to have bequeathed to us, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, of history. This author hath set forth, at large, the memorable deeds, the corporeal force, and always victorious combats of the noble Scanderbeg, in his most illustrious scene of accidents; and it would be unjust to omit adding, that he has been ever reputed very zealous as a Christian, but very faithful, true, and genuine in his relation, never feeding the weak minds and vain imaginations of giddy-headed, frothy readers, with glosing lies, or robbing them of any part of the truth,—but, on the contrary, ever handling his pen like an accurate and impartial, a very grave and sententious writer. The father, as my author proceeds, was not deceived in the good and eager hopes which he had entertained from this dream; but that which he foretold, was, moreover, most wonderfully, signally, and almost incredibly confirmed and ratified, as it were, in the actual birth of the child, when another much fairer, more notable, and evident mark or sign of his future reputation and warlike glory appeared, viz. that the form of a sword was so strongly impressed, and so well set upon his right arm, from one of nature's occasional and unaccountable liberalities, that it seemed altogether like an artificial operation, or rather, as if it had been designedly drawn, with the masterly, inimitable pencil of the most skilful painter in the world.

(To be continued.)

For the Universal Magazine.

SIR ALAN.—A FRAGMENT, IN THE MODERN TASTE.

THE wind swelled, and the rain fell with more violence, while Sir Alan continued still urging on his

unknown way. Every moment it required greater efforts to push on his steed, wearied as he was with the unremitted toil. A slight flash of lightning now flitted behind him, and a low murmur of thunder followed. The darkness thickened again; the same uniform beating of the rain continued—the same hollow wind yet whistled in his ears. How far the night had advanced, he scarcely could conceive; no moon had illumined his path—no human voice had struck his ears, nor habitation met his view.—He was sensible he had rode many hours in the dark, and though it was the latter part of the year, when night most prevails, he concluded it could not be far from the middle of it.—He was astonished still not to find any shrub, or clump of a tree, or sign of vegetation, in his tedious progress, and it filled him with amaze and alarm.

His steed had become more tardy, and he was on the point of quitting it, when a faint stream of lightning passing before him, revealed to his wondering eyes an extensive pile of ruins. How he had found his way so suddenly into the court, he could not conjecture. He had not been sensible of passing any moat or draw-bridge, or entering any gateway.—He immediately alighted, and went towards the large door he had observed before him. He soon found he must have passed it, as the rain no longer fell around him, but a still deeper darkness prevailed. He moved forwards, but no obstruction met his way. The same gloom, and a still greater silence reigned; for not even the beating rain was now heard.—Along this level course he passed a considerable time; at length he found his way descending by broken steps. This winding and narrowing for some time continued, and on terminating, his hand met a door, which yielded slowly to his pressure, and he at once fell by a small descent. The same flagged pavement as before sounded under his feet.

The inconveniences and fatigues he had before experienced, were not altogether uncustomary to travellers, and required little more than ordinary resolution; but the strange form and construction of the great edifice he traversed, its darkness, its solitude, its ruinous condition, its intricacies, and the impossibility in the gloom of finding his way back, all conspired to throw an awakening alarm over his mind. His apprehension, however, rose into horror, when, on passing forwards, his hand struck upon the ribs of a human skeleton.—Involuntarily his steps fell back, and he struck against the wall. A chill tremor ran through his veins; he groped along its damp sides, ever fearful of again meeting the skeleton with his hands. He found the place a dungeon of small dimensions.—He passed round and round, but discovered no door, no aperture by which he could escape, and he was terrified at the idea of again touching the dread object which lay along the middle of the floor. Even the way by which he entered could not be found, or it was too high for his reach. The apprehension of remaining in this place, gave a fearful diligence to his search, till he was maddening with desperation. His hand at length reached a few loose bricks. These he pulled, and the wall shook. After various efforts, it at once gave way, and fell before him. The whole structure resounded in every gallery, dome, and apartment. Stunned with some of the heavy falling fragments, Sir Alan, awhile, sat on the stones.—The recollection, however, of the horrors of the place, and his uncertain situation, roused him to fresh exertion. Having passed the scattered parts of the fallen and mouldering wall, he reached what appeared a long alley, on each side of which was a range of apartments for confinement. In passing from one side of the alley to the other, he occasionally felt a massy door, so firmly fastened, that not his utmost labour could move it. He was almost sinking. The extraordinary fatigue he had endured, the long time he had passed without food, together with the uncertainty of his mind, and the continued agitation of his spirits, the horrors of what had passed, and the apprehension of what might follow, the length of way he had traversed in the dark, the strange passages of this unknown and mysterious edifice, all these so distracted his brain, and bewildered his mind, that his reason gave way to his weakness. He rushed on the

alley—stopped—stared round, uttered a wild cry, and again flew forwards. He reached where the alley was intersected by another. This he found, in rushing against the wall. He fled on. Demons seemed to pursue, and spectres to threaten his progress.—Now some hideous animal would stalk, and growl upon him, or the hiss of snakes urged him from behind. His wild desperation carried him still forward, till a being of enormous stature seemed to guard a door, and forbade his issuing. Sir Alan grasped his sword, but in a moment, disarmed, he thought himself thrown amid the loudest groans of innumerable miserable beings, on the floor of a deep dungeon.

His over-harrassed powers sunk into slumber, when a new scene arose. A large magnificent chamber appeared around him, and himself seemed to have fallen upon a most brilliant carpet. Though a full and radiant moon was beheld, through an elegant window, to shed her broad lustre over the most enchanting gardens and orchards, yet the apartment in which he found himself was illumined by unnumbered resplendent lamps and tapers. The sweetest and softest music stole upon his ravished senses. At the wide-spreading door now entered a number of females, attired with transcendent brilliancy, and possessing the most exquisite grace and beauty. Sir Alan rose from the carpet on which he still sat in mute and delighted amazement, and bent before beings apparently of angelic nature. One stepped forward, and with the most winning grace, took him by the hand, and bade him fearlessly come. A number of menials were spreading a spacious table, with vases of the most elegant construction and splendour, filled with all the fruits of the eastern or western world, that possess flavour or beauty. The flowing bowls of the most alluring wines were intermingled with the viands. Sir Alan was distinguished by particular attention during the whole repast.

So overpowered, so amazed, so enchanted, had he hitherto been, that he was utterly unable to speak a word, and every attempt was wholly unavailing; his tongue stuck as it were fettered. The repast was now over, and he was beginning to express his admiration, but scarcely had he articulated a word, when the charm was dissolved, and the whole vanished from before him, and he found himself standing on the heath, whence he had set out; his horse standing beside him, and the sun breaking out in the east. —— F.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

ABOUT the year 1764, or 1765, I frequently heard from a Scotch tutor, certain bacchanalian verses in Latin, written with much elegance and spirit. He called them German *touches*; they were then, and had been for many years, it seems, the fashionable poetic amusements of the German literary *bons vivans*. I regret that I committed none of them to writing, and at this distance of time my memory serves me no farther than the following two or three initial lines; perhaps some of the learned correspondents of the *Old Universal*, yet in existence, may fill up an *hiatus* by me, *valde deflendus*.

Fertur in conviviis vinus, vina, vinum,
Vinum est masculinum, fœmininum—
Vinum est divinum, &c. &c. J. L.

EXTRACTS FROM A LITERARY COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

Original Letter from the Earl of Essex to Queen Elizabeth, on his being sent to Ireland.

To the Queen.

FROM a mind delighting in sorrow; from spirits wasted with passion; from a heart torn in pieces with care, grief, and travail; from a man that hateth himself, and all things else that keepeth him alive, what service can your majesty expect? —Since any service *past*, deserves no more than banishment and proscription into the cursedest of islands, it is your rebel's pride and succession, that must give me leave to ransom myself out of this hateful prison, this loathed body, which, if it happen so, your majesty shall have no cause to dislike the fashion of my death, since the course of my life could never please you.

Happy he could finish fourth his fate,
In some unhaunted desart, most obscure
From all society, from love and hate
Of worldly folk, then should he sleep secure;

Then wake again, and yield God ever praise,
Content with hips and haws and bramble-berry;
In contemplation passing out his days,
And change of holy thoughts to make him merry;
Who, when he dies, his tomb may be a bush,
Where harmless robin dwells with gentle thrush.

Your majesty's exiled servant,
ESSEX.

Duchess of Orleans.

In Paris, the gallery of the theatres, it is well known, is called "Le Paradis," or Paradise. The Duchess of Orleans took a fancy to go to the play one night, with only a *fille de chambre*, and to sit in the Paradis. A young officer who happened to be next the duchess, was very free in his addresses to her, and when the play was over, concluded by offering her a supper, which she seemed to accept. He accompanied her down stairs; but was confounded when he saw her attendants and equipage, and heard her name. Recovering, however, his presence of mind, he handed her royal highness into her carriage, bowed in silence, and was preparing to retire, when she called out, "Where is the supper you promised?" He bowed and replied, "In Paradise we are all equal; but I am not insensible of the profound respect which I owe you, madam, upon earth." This prompt, neat, and proper reply, obtained for him a place in the duchess's carriage, and at her table.

Dinner.

Dr. Johnson says, "There are few things that a man thinks more seriously about than his dinner." This observation appears whimsically correct, when we find, from Zimmerman, that Frederick the Great, of Prussia, a stoic amid the tumults of victory, was put in excellent humour from anticipating the joys of a macaroni pie which he had ordered for dinner! In Sully's Memoirs we find, likewise, that Henry IV. of France, the gallant and magnificent, placed great value on the substantial blessings of a well-served meal. Accounting to the favoured Sully for an unusual flow of spirits, among such circumstances as, "From Italy I learn that I shall have the satisfaction, the honour, and the glory of reconciling the Venetians with the Pope;" and "Bongars writes to me from Germany, that the new king of Sweden is more and more esteemed by his new subjects; and that the Landgrave of Hesse gains me every day new friends, allies, and assured servants;" —we see, not without some little surprize, unless acquainted with the above aphorism of Johnson, "I have also *had a good appetite*; I have eaten excellent melons; and half a dozen quails have been served up at my table, the fattest and most tender that I ever saw!"

Criticism.

Mark the year, and mark the night,
When Severn shall re-echo with affright,
The shrieks of death through Berkeley's roof that ring,
Shrieks of an agonizing King!

Mr. Warner observes, in his "Excursions," that this passage is spoiled by the use (in the last line) of the present participle for the preterite passive. But it seems injudicious to apply this severity of verbal criticism to works of fancy, composed in so irregular a language as the English. In the rapid stream of thought that should characterize the ode, we shall generally look in vain for the tameness of laboured perfection. Mr. Warner is more interesting to the poetical reader when he informs him "that leaving the body of the building (Berkeley Castle,) we pass over the top of the keep to a small, retired, dark room, standing detached and solitary, and entered by a low, strong door, where deeds of blood might be perpetrated without disturbance or discovery. This was the theatre of the last agonies of Edward II. The appropriate hangings of the room, and its furnitnre, crimson cloth, embroidered with black, naturally lead the mind to a recollection of the execrable scene."

Queen Elizabeth.

In the sceptical rage of the day, it has become common to doubt the fact of Queen Elizabeth's amorous inclination toward several of her courtiers. —A criminal indulgence of her passions is certainly far from having been evidently made out; but it is as certain that those who contend for the

probability of the "virgin queen's" cherishing a tender sentiment for Leicester and Essex, have two strong arguments in their favour—her acute sensibility to beauty in the other sex, and inordinate vanity in regard to her own person. This latter trait is sufficiently exemplified by the portraits taken in her old age, in which she will be found to increase the gaudy richness of her apparel, in proportion as her personal recommendations may be supposed to have faded. The ravages of time on her ancient forehead are here found conquered by the adoption of a red perriwig. Voltaire derides the idea of Elizabeth's passion for Essex at the time of his execution, since she was then sixty-eight years old; but Mr. Walpole ably opposes this absurd position, by copying an anecdote from a diligent observer of the manners of her court. "There was a mask," says he, "at Blackfriars, on the marriage of Lord Herbert and Mrs. Russell. Eight lady maskers, *in character*, chose eight more to dance the Measures.—Mrs. Fitton, who led them, went to the queen, and woo'd her to dance. Her majesty asked her what character she represented? 'Affection,' she said. 'Ah!' cried the queen, mournfully, '*Affection is false*!'—Were not these the murmurs of a heart ill at ease? Yet her majesty *rose and danced*. She was then sixty-eight.—Sure it was as natural for her to be in love!"

Music, poetry, and painting, are intimately allied; but seldom will their tie of relationship be deemed so close as by *Hussey*, well known as an artist of much practical ingenuity. Mr. Maton tells us, that he "always drew the human head by the *musical scale*, alleging that every human face was in harmony with itself; that, however accurate the delineation of it from nature might be, in consequence of an artist having a very nice eye and hand, yet some little touches necessary to complete the likeness would be wanting after all possible care; and that the only true criterion by which it could be known that any two things in drawing were exactly alike, was to procure a third as a kind of mean proportional, by a comparison with which the exact similarity of the other two might be proved. Accordingly, after he had sketched a drawing of a face from nature, he applied thereto his musical scale, and observed in what correspondent points, taking the whole face for the *octave*, or fundamental, the great lines of the features fell. Adhering to his principle, every face was in harmony with itself, though sometimes it might be a *concordia discors*. After the *key-note* was found, he of course discovered (i. e. looked for) the correspondent ratios, or proportions; so that if, on applying the scale thus rectified, as it were, to the drawing, he found any of the features, or principal points of the face, out of their proper places, by making them correspond to the scale, he always perceived that such corrections produced a better and more characteristic likeness."—What infinite use might Mr. Shandy have made of this system!

Lord Bolingbroke was the creature of imagination.—It will perhaps be recollected, that when he was attending high mass at Versailles, on seeing the archbishop elevate the host, and hearing the sudden burst of music which accompanied the solemnity, he exclaimed to Bishop Atterbury, "By heavens! if I were the king of France I would perform that ceremony myself!"—A man of so vivid a fancy was ill-calculated for the labour of metaphysical disquisition.—A brilliant paragraph was to him the elevation of the host;—he snatched the beauty, and left truth to shift for itself.

We call James I. a religious bigot; yet in the reign of this monarch was issued a proclamation for the allowance of sports on the Sunday. "His Majestie's pleasure is," says the edict, "that after the end of divine service, his good people be not disturbed, letted, or discouraged, from any lawful exercise; such as dancing, either men or women; archery for men, leaping, vaulting, or any such harmless recreation; nor from having May-games, Whitsun-ales, Morrice-dancing, the setting up of May-poles, &c." This tolerant humour in our times, peculiar to the Catholic religion, has seldom, however, been carried to such an extent as in Modern France, where it is usual to see the doors of the theatre and the cathedral opened to-

gether; where the mountebank displays his wonders without doors, while the priest harangues within!—When a country curate represented to Fenelon, that the peasants of his cure profaned the Sabbath with dancing, and the pipe and tabor, it is said the author of Telemachus replied, "Let us suffer them the relaxation of an innocent amusement, on the day of rest; we have been idle all the week—but they have been labouring."

To the sad instances of degeneracy in the descendants of a Cicero and a Newton, may be added the name of *Grotius*. The last lineal relative of this able civilian, and elegant critic, died within these few years, at Rotterdam, in a melancholy eminence of disrepute;—despised for weakness, yet dreaded for roguery!

RATIONAL RECREATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1805.

—Media inter prœlia semper
Sideribus, cœlique plagis, superisque vacavi.

Amid the storms of war, with curious eyes,
I trace the planets, and survey the skies.

ON the last day of the preceding month, we left the moon making her progress, till she had arrived within a degree of Antares; on the first of the present month, she will consequently be advanced to the east of it; and towards the end of the month, will again approach the same star, and pass it before the evening of the 28th.

Venus will move about thirty-six degrees this month; on the tenth, she will furnish an opportunity to direct those who have not had a view of Saturn, to that immense planet, proceeding till within two degrees of him. On the 13th such astronomical students as have telescopes of moderate powers, will not fail to discover Herschell, or Uranus, as he will be little more than one-fifth of a degree from that radiant planet Venus; and on the 15th Venus will be but two degrees distant from the first of the Virgin.

Mars will advance twenty-one degrees this month, being at the commencement of it about two degrees from the first of the Virgin.

Jupiter's motion this month will be four degrees; he is now near a star of the second magnitude, being the second of the Scorpion; at the beginning of the month he is three degrees distant from it, in the middle half a degree, and at the end two degrees.

Saturn will make a movement about three or four degrees only, and may be discovered, about the tenth evening, near Venus.

The following diagram pretty correctly represents the principal stars in the constellation, called the Harp, the arrow pointing towards the North.

Scale of five degrees.

This is one of the forty-eight old constellations deduced from Pagan mythology; and when the venerable Bede, through an ignorant superstitious zeal, rather than from any real love to the sciences, took upon him to alter the figures and ancient names of the constellations, and to give them scriptural characters and denominations, he changed this constellation into the Manger of Christ. The first star is of the first magnitude; the second, third, and fourth, are of the third; and the fifth, sixth, and seventh, of the fifth magnitude. The first star, sometimes called Lyra, will come to the meridian by the following movements: on the first evening, at seven hours fifty minutes; on the sixth, at seven hours thirty-two minutes; on the eleventh, at seven hours fourteen minutes; on the sixteenth, at six hours fifty-six minutes; on the twenty-first, at six hours thirty-eight minutes; on the twenty-sixth, at six hours twenty minutes; and on the thirtieth, at six hours five minutes, which last point or station is synchronous with the exact time of sun-setting, when Lyra, appears on the meridian, or due south; its altitude is 77 degrees, or about thirteen minutes south of the zenith.

Altair, a star of the first magnitude, and first of the constellation called the Eagle, will come to the meridian, every evening, one hour twelve mi-

nutes after Lyra, at the altitude of forty-six minutes three quarters, or rather somewhat above mid-heaven. Deneb, a star of the first magnitude, will be on the meridian every evening at two hours four minutes after Lyra, at the altitude of about eighty-three degrees, or seven degrees south of the zenith. Fomalhaut, another star of the first magnitude, will be on the meridian precisely four hours sixteen minutes after Lyra; at which time Markab and Scheat (the first and second stars of Pegasus, or the Flying Horse) will be likewise on the meridian.

About the middle of the month, at nine o'clock, the following celestial phenomena will present themselves;—

Papella, in the north-east by north, will be about fifteen degrees high; and lower down, but more in a direction to the east, his companion, the second of the Waggoner; Algenib and Algol, the first and second of Perseus, will appear, the former in the north-east twenty-nine degrees high, and the latter in the north east by east twenty-five degrees high. The three first stars in Andromeda will exhibit themselves; the first forty-two degrees above the east-by-south point; the second called Mirach, thirty-eight degrees above the east-by-north, and the third called Alamak, thirty-five degrees above the east-north-east point of the horizon.

Markab, Scheat, and Algerib, the three first of Pegasus, or the Flying Horse, will be seen, the first in the south east-by-east, forty-one degrees high, the second in the east-south-east fifty-one degrees high, and the third east-south-east thirty-one degrees high.

Deneb will appear in the meridian, at the altitude of eighty-three or eighty-four degrees.

The first star of the Eagle, south-south-west forty-five degrees high. Ras Algethi, thirty-six degrees high in the west-south-west; and about five degrees east of it, the observer will find Ras Alhague, the former being the first star of Hercules, and the latter, the first of the Serpent Bearer. Lyra will be found sixty-six degrees high in the west-south-west, and Arcturus west-north-west eleven degrees above the horizon. The pointers of the Great Bear will be in north-north-west, the lowest about twenty-one degrees high; the body of the Little Bear will be nearly in the same direction, but between twenty and thirty degrees higher; and it will be readily perceived that the tail of the Great Bear is turned directly the contrary way to that of the Lesser Bear, the former being in an inclination to the west, while the latter is towards the east.

Woodstock-street. T. B.

THE REFORMER, NO. II.

"Difficile est dicere quantopere conciliet animos hominum, comitas et affabilitas sermonis." CICERO.

"It is hard to say how much courtesy, and a flowing affability of speech and behaviour, engage the minds of men."

THE custom of prefixing mottos to those miscellaneous discourses, called Essays, is now become so much a-la-mode, so much in accordance with the fashionable economy of the day, that a writer might perhaps be thought to infringe upon privilege, to trespass upon the rules of propriety, and, in some respects, might seem liable to censure, who should take the liberty to forswear and contravene it. Like a bill of fare, which can select a judicious service from a table covered with a great variety of mixed meats, seasoned sauces, and rich, spicy perfumes; like the prologue to a new dramatic performance, or like the printed advertisements pasted upon the booths, in that blessed approaching rendezvous, St. Bartholomew fair, they civilly accost the reader, (the learned and judicious one at least) at the beginning, and serve to give him a good-natured, friendly information, a kind of table of contents; afford him some general hint and idea, as to the nature of the entertainment which he is likely to expect within.

It is not so much in pure and very devout compliance with a prevailing custom, as to prevent inconvenience, that I have chosen the motto which now appears at the head of this paper, inasmuch as it gives me an opportunity of calling up again, and of dwelling a little more at large upon the same topic, viz. good-breeding, or genteel, well-timed, well-managed, civility, which I took some notice of in my former number. As I then

thought it necessary to recommend this most eminent social virtue to the timely consideration and practice of my readers in general, and myself, so I shall now touch upon it in somewhat of a longer detail, and make it the subject of my present lucubration.

It is a received maxim, a sort of proverb among that nation of courtly cavaliers, the Spaniards, that *La Cortesia costa poca y vale mucho;* which rendered into plain English, signifies, "that to lay up a great stock of courtesy, or as we commonly term it, complaisance, costs little and is worth much"—I do not intend here to define positively, in what this courtesy, good-breeding, or civility consists, or to mention the several duties incumbent upon one, who is eagerly solicitous to procure esteem in the world as *a complaisant man*; I shall only make it my business to point out some few distinguishing properties and characteristics which may be considered as absolutely necessary and indispensable ingredients in the composition of this most polite, most excellent, and most agreeable qualification.

Generally speaking, civility has been divided into natural and artificial. The one proceeds from an intuitive self-knowledge, or from a full and intimate acquaintance with human nature, and with ourselves, and obviously imports such a proportion or degree of it as can ever make an accurate, an impartial judgment, upon the quantum of our own merit and talents, natural or acquired, our wit, learning, and capacity of our real endowments of mind or person; and it is always accompanied by an innate sweetness, complacency, and benignity of temper, and a sincere, ardent, unextinguishable desire to please. The other kind of civility, which is the mere effect of art, may flow from several causes, bad or good, less or more, and which it is not within my present scope or purpose to take in and enumerate. I shall beg leave to observe, however, that even *artificial civility*, when it is moderate and disinterested, like the grace of Christian charity, will cover or rather atone for, if not a multitude of sins, yet certainly an abundance of omissions, defects, frailties, faults, and foibles.

Civility is sometimes, but not always born with us; it requires practice, experience, application, and reflection, to make ourselves able proficients in and complete masters of the merit and art of pleasing. And yet, I must confess, that with all the felicity of genius, the delicacy of imagination and wit, the flexibility of temper, with all the rare accomplishments, the superlative excellence of fine parts and principles, that can possibly enter into the constitution of the real, well-bred, accomplished gentleman, it will be found scarcely possible for him uniformly and exactly to suit and accommodate himself, at all times, and upon all nice occasions, to all the caprices and imperious or unaccountable humours of all persons, of all ranks, according to their respective characters, circumstances, sexes, ages, or conditions. The tempers, inclinations and particular tastes of mankind are as different as their looks, and shapes, and voices; and we might as well attempt to prescribe a certain measure for every one's head or body dress, as a universal standard for their manner or behaviour, in the various walks of civil society. What we admire and highly commend in one individual, would, perhaps, appear very ridiculous and absurd in another. Here again I must lay down a general rule or principle which I have before inculcated, viz. that it is the proper business and study of good sense and sound judgment, to direct us, as a sort of clue, throughout the whole labyrinth of moral and rational conversation, and of social intercourse.

Many and glaring are the oversights, in point of good breeding, which I have remarked, even among what we familiarly consider as the *polite* sort; and although every one lays claim and makes pretensions to this gentle and engaging virtue, yet very few perhaps are those whom nature has made eminent masters of it;—or, at least, in the *world of men*, we may boldly and safely pronounce that the number of those who gain and who truly merit the character of well-bred, is very small indeed! In that of women it is far otherwise! *Women* it is certain are naturally more agreeable, more good humoured and gracious in conversation, than men; they are likewise infinitely more civil, and polite, and infinitely more skilful in the art of attending to others; as their taste is

more elegant, exquisite and refined, so they are almost universally, *grand comedians*, in particular points of behaviour, being well qualified to act several dissimilar characters, and as it were, to change their habits according to the different parts they wish to personate; they are likewise, much more ingenious, and more dextrous in disguising or concealing their real, inward sentiments and inclinations Indeed, it is principally to our dealings with them, in the commerce of human life, according to Lord Chesterfield, the Abbé Bellegarde, and others, and from the pleasure we find and enjoy in their company, (which is confessedly one of the most delicious seasonings of human society,) and from the natural politic and honest ambition which we have to gain their good opinion, and to insinuate ourselves into the good graces, of the ladies fair, that we insensibly imbibe and acquire a sprightly and fashionable air, a well intermingled tincture of diversified accomplishments and perfections of graceful and elegant politeness.

The limits of this communication will not permit me to enlarge much further at present. I shall conclude this discourse, therefore, by suggesting three general rules, or necessary cautions, to the particular notice of my young readers of both sexes; and I hope that they will give me leave to recommend them to their serious and habitual practice.

1. Do not endeavour too much to sparkle in conversation, or to *shine* (as we frequently express it) in company. As it is the province of art to conceal art, so it is the greater province of the most sublime and first rate taste, genius and wit, to conceal itself. 2. Do not run into extremes. Some affect a *laconic politeness*, and are so much afraid of being thought over ceremonious, that they cannot well afford either time or attention to study or practise the maxims and tenets of even common civility: while others, whom my readers will give me leave to set forth in their proper colours, and to designate them as they well deserve, that is to say, as petty tyrants in their domestic economicals, as very disagreeable, troublesome and crabbed creatures *at home*, whatever they may appear *abroad*; as pettish, peevish, splenetic, and formidable characters, (and many such I know, or have formerly known within the wide world of this capital, this great and royal city, this picturesque range of numerous houses, pinnacles, sin, and sea-coal, and in different parts of this once famous and flourishing nation and island) are *naturally* so morose, untoward, passionate and whimsical, *naturally* so full of themselves, and an immeasurable spirit of contradiction, *naturally* so rough-hewn, uncouth and unpolished, that whatever concessions, abatements or sacrifices we may make—whatever artifices and niceness of finesse we may use, or have recourse to, in order to please, or gratify, or humour, their vain and self-sufficient and obnoxious capricios, their very censorious and ill-natured gusto, we can never be sure to know exactly how to accost them, or how to manage their inaccessible tempers, or on what side fairly to lay hold of them, so as to time our visits discreetly, so as to perceive, secure, and hit off the critical *mollia tempora fandi*; or in other words, to maintain a free, regular, and easy correspondence with them;—being, to decypher their mysterious physiology, in a few words, most incommodious, most incomprehensible, most miserable, and most pitiful HEAUTONTIMOROUMENOI, or self-tormenting egotists; and being, if I may venture to make use of such an expression, *perfect and dangerous, malignant and hurtful porcupines, on every part!*

Others again are more serious and silent, and solemn and sedate, and so forth, and put on, what shall I call it? starched, prim, formal, ceremonious, precise, stretched and affected airs, which render them in a great measure unconversable and not a little quaint and finical, and which would be altogether unpardonable, and would look dogmatical, ludicrous, and absurd—even in a court usurping sovereignty "of unprincely coblers;" or even in a "most wise and learned mob" of those most antique gentlemen, who compose, what in our vulgar and unpoetical speech or tongue, we call a *college of cardinals*.

3. Keep your temper at all times, and more especially when it is your unavoidable destiny, as will not seldom be the case, to meet with humoursome and untractable, clownish

and brutish persons, of whom there are, alas! too many amongst us, and who will afford you so noble a subject for the exercise and display of that solid virtue, called christian patience and forbearance. When we suffer, not merely by the minor piccadillos, but by the gross and palpable enormities of others—when an outrageous ill office is done to us, and we are insulted with harsh, offensive, unbecoming language—on such critical and interesting conjunctures, not to observe the Lex Talionis, or the Common Law of Reprisals—not to seek occasions of resentment, or to indulge in calumnious invective, in ungrateful noise and blustering; but to have sufficient command of ourselves to supersede and restrain the intemperate effusions of gall and passion—to arm ourselves, at all points, with a philosophical, heroic equanimity, and to retire within the fortress of unshaken moderation: this is not only supremely commendable, but it is perhaps the very nicest test or touchstone of our politeness or civility, whether it be, or be not, stamped of the genuine sort; whether it be real current coin, or whether it be superficial, hypocritical, and counterfeit;—and certainly denotes a great and strong fund of good nature, of good sense, and of universal merit, and as great an approximation to that truly divine, forgiving principle of charity, which, as a sacred writer very properly observes, *beareth* or *endureth all things!*

A. K.

Clerkenwell, August 15.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

THE public have been much interested of late in the speech which Lord Ellenborough delivered on the Duke of Athol's Bill, in the house of lords, on July 9. I was fortunate enough to hear that speech, and I think I shall remember it, without the assistance of reporters, to the latest hour of my life. I have heard the British Demosthenes; but never did I hear argumentation so convincing, or eloquence so ardent and glowing, as I then heard from the lips of the Lord Chief Justice of England.—Of the reports which I have seen of the speech, Cobbet's is unequivocally the best; but even that does not do it justice. His lordship's leading arguments are, indeed, faithfully detailed, but they are divested of much of the elegant phraseology in which they were presented with so happy an effect to his auditors: the origin of many of them is unnoticed, and the connection of some is broken; and his imagery is held up to the public, stripped of much of its decoration, and destitute of that fine shading which made it at once so bold and graceful, in consequence of which it appears naked, and almost barbarous. —Hence the flippant censure of Lord Harrowby, and the petulant abuse of Lord Mulgrave, have been too favourably received throughout the country, and it has grown into a cant saying, even among those who have not hitherto been accustomed to look up to lords or lordlings for their standard of good sense, eloquence, or patriotism, that Lord Ellenborough's speech was ungentlemanly, rude, and boisterous.

It is forgotten, Sir, by those that declaim most loudly against his lordship, that he was called up to deliver his sentiments, by Lord Westmoreland's appealing to certain proceedings in the privy council, in the case of the Duke of Athol, of which the Lord Chief Justice, a member—no unimportant member surely—of the council, had never till that moment heard. His lordship had been arduously and honourably employed in the duties of his office, and the ministers were too tender, forsooth, of his ease, to summon him to take part in a laborious job that was carrying on in secret. They well knew his lordship's principles and temper, and they flung up their hats in his absence. A trick was thus scandalously played upon the most venerable of the king's counsellors, the most solemn guardian of the laws, and his indignation at it, truly, was not courteous, or according to the rules of etiquette!

The fruit of these clandestine enquiries of the privy council was a huge volume of papers, which were laid wet upon their lordship's table during the debate. It was, as Lord Ellenborough smartly observed, at the risk of their healths, that they looked into it. This ponderous volume was not to supply the house

with information, but to oppress their judgment—for they were called upon to pass the bill before they could have read through the table of contents—And why this indecent hurry?—To carry a measure which had been discountenanced by several successive ministers, and had been, and now was, opposed by the principal law authorities in the realm! Lord Ellenborough pressed the house to grant—if for no other reason, yet for decency's sake—a short delay: and he certainly did say—but not till he was provoked to it—(that in spite of Lord Westmoreland's insinuations concerning the name he, and they who thought with him, would bestow upon the measure, insinuations intended, Mr. Editor, to stifle enquiry, and circumscribe debate) he would not hesitate to assert, that if the bill were hurried thus precipitately through the house, it was the most indecent, scandalous job (the very word that Lord Westmoreland had tauntingly employed) that ever came before parliament.

No delay, as your report for last month informs us, was granted.—Lord Ellenborough took, therefore, this opportunity, the only one that his important duties would perhaps allow him, to protest in the spirit of an independent peer, a constitutional lawyer, and a patriot, against a measure which he conceived to be corrupt, dangerous, and oppressive.

His lordship's main argument is, I conceive, incontrovertible. My father, say fifty years ago, possessed an estate which the government of the country at that time offered to purchase. Both parties confer—and at length strike a bargain; government give all that is demanded, and the demand is of course measured by the capacity of the buyer; and they generously add, besides, to prevent any future dissatisfaction, a handsome annuity to the person selling, and to his lady. Since the period when the contract was made, landed property has doubled its value.—I, being the representative of my father, form this into a plea for applying to the present government, who are no more chargeable with the acts of their predecessors fifty years ago, than of those five or fifteen hundred years ago, for some compensation for the ideal loss I have sustained: and I do this, though similar applications of mine have been repulsed several times, and though the greatest and best lawyers of the times tell me that my plea is invalid; and that compliance with my request would endanger the security of property, and, of course, the peace of society. Such being the state of the case, do you wonder, Sir, at the Lord Chief Justice opposing the Athol claim, and reprobating it in terms of caustic severity? or at his declaring that he trembled when he contemplated the consequences that might result from this desperate measure of the ministry; for it established a precedent for rescinding the contracts of centuries, and nullifying the most solemn and hoary agreements?

The period, Sir, which was fixed upon for proposing this measure, could not escape the notice of his lordship—a period of unexampled difficulty and unparalleled expence—a period when our very existence as a nation is at stake, and we know not how soon we may be called upon to give up the last mite of our wealth in defence of our liberty—a period when, his lordship observed, the judgments of Heaven are thickening around us, and nothing but public virtue can save us from perishing in the awful struggle.—It was here, the noble and eloquent speaker, made the appeal to ministers, which has given so much scandal to the prejudiced and the timid; demanding of them whether they really considered the property of the people of England in the same light as the fabled Prometheam liver, which grew under the beaks that plucked it; and conjuring them not to act like sailors in a storm, who, when all hope of saving the vessel is lost, madly *break open the chest!*

The preamble of the bill is false, and the provisions monstrous. Three times does the preamble assert the Duke of Athol's claim to the *sovereignty* of the Isle of Man, whereas the laws of the realm will not allow it to be regarded in any higher point of view than a *lordship*;—and so

"Like some tall bully lifts its head,
and ———"

I leave your readers, as Lord Ellenborough left their lordships, to supply the remainder of the line. In the

provisions of the bill, there is exhibited an almost incredible carelessness or profligacy. No fixed compensation is proposed to be given to the Athol family, but a certain proportion of the revenue, which is to be for ever attached to it, and to grow with it for ever. This proportion, it seems, is not defined, and may be drawn out in the hand of some calculator of the Melville school, to any amount.

These observations, Mr. Editor, intended to vindicate the character of one of the lights of the English bench, you will highly oblige me, by publishing in your liberal Magazine. A love of justice, and, I may say, a sense of duty, has led me to make them; and were it not lowering the dignity of the words, I would finish this paper as the noble subject of it finished his speech, with saying, *Liberavi animam meam!*

VINDEX.

ORIGINAL CRITICISM FOR AUGUST, 1805.

" Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

ON THE SCIENCE OF DEFENCE.

ART. II. *Gordon's Treatise on the Science of Defence, for the Sword and Bayonet, &c. in close Action.*

(Continued from page 50.)

CICERO, who has been the admiration of every subsequent age and nation, on account of his transcendent abilities, and his profound and multifarious erudition, gives his opinion of military science, in the following passage, which we extract from his Oration for Licinius Murœna.

" Ac nimirum, (dicendum est enim quod sentio,) rei militaris virtus præstat cæteris omnibus. Hæc, nomen populo Romano, hæc, huic urbi æternam gloriam peperit: hæc, orbem terrarum parere huic imperio coegit; omnes urbanæ res, omnia hæc nostra præclara studia, et hæc forensis laus et industria latent in tutelâ, ac præsidio bellicæ virtutis: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultûs, artes illico nostræ conticescunt," &c.

" Since I am candidly to declare my sentiments respecting military merit, compared with other kinds of merit, undoubtedly military science excels all other sciences whatever. This science has illustrated and eternized the city of Rome and the Roman glory: this science, and this only, has established the dominion of the Roman empire over the terrestrial globe: all civic affairs, such as trades, arts, and manufactures; all our favourite pursuits; and even this our laborious and honourable profession of the law, are all securely exercised under the tutelage and benign protection of military science: and it is evident, that the moment any slight murmur, or suspicion of popular tumult is buzzed about, all our arts and pursuits become instantly hushed and suspended."

These reasons, advanced by Cicero, seem to us to be perfectly applicable to the present critical circumstances of the British empire, menaced by a most formidable, crafty, and inveterate enemy. These, and every reason convince us of the wisdom and necessity of cultivating that science, which instructs us in the mode of actually doubling the number of the forces in the crisis of action, and which communicates a power to each of them, sixty times greater than he had before.

If, therefore, we postpone our remarks on several ingenious productions submitted to us, whether of controverted points in history, chronology, and biography, or whether they relate to the discovery of the true meaning of the inscriptions traced upon certain old coins, and bricks, &c. we trust that the reasons premised will be our apology. " Paulo majora canamus."

Major Gordon discusses his subject in the following order:

" 1st. He traces the origin of the science of defence, its effect upon the Romans, and the attempt of the French to revive it.

" 2dly. The Roman practice founded upon mathematical principles, and the powers of the lever.

" 3dly. The effect of this practice against either infantry or cavalry, whether individually or collectively engaged.

" And 4thly, is subjoined an Appendix, containing a copy of a letter from General Burgoyne to General Pitt, together with a sketch of the

bones and muscles of the arm, and of its powers as a lever of the third kind, elucidating the subject."

On the first cursory view of the subject, we flattered ourselves that, by following the author step by step, and by furnishing copious citations, we should have been able to give a clear and complete idea of the elements of this science, and of the mode of destroying the enemy in close action. But from a closer inspection, (for this subject will bear to be viewed and reviewed) we do not conceive it to be the province, or within the power of mere words, however appropriate, and well arranged, by themselves, and without the aid of diagrams, to give precise ideas of the principles of this, or, indeed, of any new subject. Certainly science is most elegantly conveyed in general terms, to persons initiated, and in some measure conversant therein, but not to persons utterly unacquainted with the science. In this case, plates are indispensable.

The terms, for instance, *quarte*, and *tierce*, *forte*, and *foible*, however clear and obvious to a swordsman, would appear (we are sorry to find it so) unintelligible jargon to our soldiers. For so far are these brave men from being instructed to defend themselves by their manual, that the manual recognizes no such language as *quarte* and *tierce*; and if these terms are worthy of explanation, we conceive it must be by definitions, and plates combined, and by practice and frequent exhibitions of the thrusts and guards.

As we cannot give plates to elucidate, we recommend, therefore, again and again, intense application to the study of the treatise on this science, wherein the demonstrations which are mathematical, are elucidated by plates, most admirably well-executed.

But, although we despair of being able to give clear ideas of the minute principles, to such of our readers as have not been initiated in the science; yet, without the aid of diagrams, we can furnish a general idea of the immense utility of this subject to any man. In doing this, we shall deviate from the order prescribed by the author, as we shall begin with quoting, from the appendix, with which he has ended his work.

We observe, that our author has given a character of the late celebrated General J. Burgoyne, and prefixed it to the general's letter.

However consonant to truth, and the sensibility of the author, this description of the virtues and accomplishments of the general may be; yet we deem it to be irrelevant to the subject of the science of defence, and therefore it might have been spared. But much less occasion or reason do we see for the introduction of the Marquis of Buckingham, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Colonel P. Robinson, and Captain J. Merry, &c. at the end of the treatise. These names, however respectable, are nothing to the subject.

Extracts of a letter from the late General Burgoyne, to General Sir William Pitt, then commander in chief of the Forces in Ireland, &c. &c.

Bath, November 20, 1787.

" My dear General,

" The reason of thus troubling you proceeds from a sincere concern for the disappointment of Lieutenant Gordon, of the 67th regiment. You know my thoughts of his zeal, his activity, his depth of military theory, and his merit in having reduced it to practice, in his bayonet exercise: but he has testimonies of far greater consequence in his favour, viz. your commendation and very honourable protection; the same from the Duke of Rutland, marked in the strongest manner, by word of mouth, and by recommendation to the king; and, lastly, a message from his majesty, after he had seen the experiment, by the adjutant-general, expressing his royal and high approbation of the improvement.

" In regard to his exercise, it is admitted by the very few who have seen and understood it, that it gives uncommon vigor, dexterity, and confidence to the men conversant in it; that it actually doubles the number of the forces, in the crisis of action, by his ingenious mode of introducing the centre rank into the front, and by placing them in the strongest attitude, to act together, in offence and defence.

" This is a wonderful addition of strength, and not attended with any addition of expence; it requires only labour and attention."

We cannot avoid halting a moment, to view and admire this part of the

improvement, so emphatically noticed by the general.

He says, that it is admitted that the bayonet exercises actually DOUBLE the number of the forces, in the crisis of action, and that this wonderful addition of strength is not attended with any addition of expence.—This wonderful addition is not only without any expence, but it is a wonderful saving; for it doubles the number of the forces without incurring the expence of a single shilling. It operates, at the most critical and desirable moment, that is, in the moment of close action with the enemy; and we are to observe, that, whatever the present strength of the forces may be, and the expence of raising and maintaining them, certainly double the sum expended, would not double the number of the forces; and supposing that the national forces were double of what they now are supposed to be, yet neither that, nor any circumstances of wealth and extent of dominion, could give two men against one of the enemy, in a given circumscribed space. The wealth of the Indies would not accomplish it.

But the general says, that it requires labour, &c. We agree with him, that as the benefit is wonderful, it will be impossible to obtain it without labour and exertion. What man ever became eminent in any art or science, or even in any little mechanical trade, without labour, and even some apprenticeship?

"Qui studet optatam cursu, contingere metam,
"Multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit." HOR.

But "the prejudice of party, of attachment to old practices, and pre-conceived contempt of innovation, but above all, the want of a commander in chief, render it impossible, at present, to revive the matter on this side the water."

We sincerely deplore the existence of party prejudice; it is time for it to be worn out; and we trust that there can exist no party prejudice against truth and science, at this moment. The Duke of York is now the commander in chief. From the extent of his military genius, which we suppose to have been highly cultivated, by appropriate application; but above all from his regard to truth, and protection of science, we have every reason to conclude, from what his royal highness has already done in this business, that he will persevere until he sees it established on a firm foundation. His orders that Major Gordon should instruct some of the guards, and after that write, and dedicate his writing to his royal highness, removes all doubt on the subject. The general proceeds thus:

"I have advised Mr. Gordon to make a new and more concise statement of his system, and *convinced* as I am, from the experiments I have witnessed, of the solid principles upon which it is built, I shall very readily annex the remarks which occurred to me, when I first espoused it. This paper, I shall advise him, with your concurrence, to lay before the Marquis of Buckingham, who will give it, I am sure, due attention, and an opportunity of diffusing a knowledge of the bayonet exercise. His misfortune is, that officers have formed judgments upon hearsay, or cursory thoughts. Upon sight, it would carry mathematical demonstration; and Lord Buckingham is a man, that, if convinced would renew and support it; if not convinced, the regiments would only have had some additional exercise of legs and arms, which, considered abstractedly, must be of benefit.

"I expect you will find some degree of coldness or slight among parts of any garrison, to an attempt of this nature; but I know that will not prevent your countenance, if you think an ESSENTIAL IMPROVEMENT in the service, or the protection of a worthy officer, is in question, &c. &c.

(Signed) T. BURGOYNE."

We are concerned to find, that all the sciences were first received with similar coldness and slight; in many places the professors were persecuted. Gallileo was imprisoned. However these extracts from the general's letter give a general idea of the utility of the science, as far as it doubles the number of our men engaged, by introducing and consolidating the centre rank with the front, as explained by the treatise, and the plates to which we refer.

Now, if the improvements had been limited to, and had terminated in doubling the number of the forces, so as to give only the advantage of two to

one against the enemy, even so, we should have admired and considered this advantage as the very greatest improvement, which had been suggested in military tactics, since the time of Cyrus to this moment. But the advantages arising from the extended cultivation of the science of defence, are not confined to the simple doubling the number of the men in the moment of the charge: the practice invigorates each and every man conversant in it, with a power and dexterity in the just use of the hand weapon, sixty times greater than he had before.

This we are forced to admire as a most wonderful addition of power. The existence and the mode of applying it is demonstrated by our author as manifestly as any of the propositions in Euclid.

As the beauty and force of this his demonstration are founded upon the just and dexterous application of the powers of the arms, as a lever of the third kind, some little acquaintance with the construction of the arm, and the powers of the lever, becomes necessary, in order to have a clear idea of the demonstration.

"The whole hand or arm, from the collar-bone inclusive, to the ends of the fingers, is composed of thirty-two bones. That long bone between the shoulder blade bone and the elbow, is properly called the arm, (os humeri).

"It is a lever of the third kind; for its fulcrum or prop is the cavity of the shoulder blade bone; its moving powers are the seven muscles which are inserted into it, and appropriated, for the purpose of raising, extending, and turning it, &c. in all directions upon its base, which as the cavity already mentioned.

"The lower end of the arm is broader, and opens into cavities for the reception of the processes of the fore-arm. The two bones, called the ulna and radius, constitute the fore-arm, which reaches from the elbow to the wrist.

"The ulna is on the outside of the radius, in a line with the little finger. The radius is situated on the inside of the fore-arm, in a line with the thumb. The ulna and radius are firmly cemented together, at both ends. The ulna furnishes the socket for that purpose, at the upper end, and the radius gives the socket to the ulna, at the lower end of the fore-arm. The fore-arm is also a lever of the third kind, whose prop or base is the lower end of the arm, viz. the pulley or pivot, upon which the fore-arm is moved; and the moving powers are the muscles, which from their uses are termed flexors and extensors, and pronators and supinators. The wrist, composed of eight bones, is articulated to the lower end of the fore-arm, upon which fulcrum it performs all the motions peculiar to itself. The five bones of the metacarpus are strongly connected to the wrist. Upon the metacarpus, as a fulcrum, the thumb and fingers are moved. The thumb is composed of two, and each finger of three bones, which, from their articulation and disposition in close order, are termed Phalanges."

Our author gives a cursory sketch of the pronator and supinator muscles, for the purpose of establishing the true doctrine of making cuts, thrusts, and guards, as well as to expose the absurdity of the established practice, which is in opposition to common sense and muscular motion. He then gives a sketch of the lever of the third kind, Thus

"There are six simple mechanic powers, from the combination of which the most complicated machines are constructed.

"The principal of these is the lever, and which is of three kinds, on account of the different situation of the fulcrum or prop, in respect to the moving power and the weight.

"In the first, the prop is between the power and the weight, and the nearer it is to the weight, the more powerful is this lever. In this lever, and universally, the power and the weight will be in equilibrio, when they are reciprocally proportional to their distances from the prop.

"In the second kind the weight is between the prop and the moving power, as a sedan chair carried by two chairmen, doors moving on hinges, &c.

"In the third kind, the moving power is between the prop and the weight, and generally placed nearer to the prop or centre of motion, and, in some instances, (in the legs and arms) so near as to be almost indentical. Therefore this kind of lever is the most disadvantageous; and more particularly, when the weight is great and unhandy; as in the instance of a ladder to be raised up against a wall. But for the ordinary

purposes of life, it is the most quick, and commodious. Hence, and also on account of the beauty and symmetry of the parts, the *Almighty*, in his infinite wisdom, was graciously pleased to form the legs and arms of animals levers of the third, rather than of the first or second kind.

"Now, as the legs and arms are thus divinely composed, and as all instruments, such as firelocks, swords, and pikes, and sticks, &c. are levers of this kind; and whereas there is a great WASTE of the muscular powers, insomuch that not one sixtieth part of the power of one muscle is actually used and applied; but, on the contrary, it is either lost or misapplied, as is ably observed and proved by Dr. Monro, perhaps you may consider an attempt to collect, concentrate, and mechanically to apply, if *not the whole*, yet certainly a considerable portion of these powers, in a favourable light.

"Now, it is not mere assertion, but an incontrovertible fact, repeatedly proved by experiments, that the system of defence here submitted, invigorates every man conversant in it, and armed either with a firelock or pike, with an addition of power sixty times greater than his former power.

"For, it has been premised, that the whole arm, composed of thirty-two bones, is a compound lever of the third kind; that the lower end of the os humeri, is a base and prop for the fore arm; that upon this prop all the motions of the flexion, extension, pronation, and supination of the fore arm, are performed by the means of the muscles, which are acted upon by the nerves, according to the commands of the mind.

"Now, the powers of the fore-arm (for instance) are found by experiments, in this manner: Append a weight to the elbow, the fore-arm being extended parallel to the horizon, and you will find that it will support a weight twenty times greater than the fingers can sustain in the same parallel position. Hence arises the demonstration of the facility of invigorating a man, by the science of defence, with a power 60: : 1.

"Take up a firelock, or any other hand-weapon; it, with the hand containing it, becomes a compound lever of the third kind. Resolve this compound lever into its simple constituent parts; find out, by experiments, the precise powers of the simple parts, or simple lever, and these will determine the powers of the different parts of the compound.

"For example—Take the fore-arm, which extends from the elbow to the ends of the fingers, consider it as a simple lever; divide it into any number of aliquot parts, that is, into parts commensurate to it, say twenty: apply 20lbs. to the elbow, and 1lb. to the fingers of the fore-arm, extended parallel to the horizon, and these weights will be equal. The powers of the fore-arm, the simple lever being thus determined, will necessarily determine the powers of the compound. For, as the power of the elbow is to that of the fingers (20 : : 1 :) so is the power of the FORT of the firelock (the fort of any instrument is the part held by the hand) in that same proportion, to the point which is distant from the foot one cubit; or, as 20 : : 1 :

"The power of the foot is to the power of the point, at double that distance, as 40 : : 1 : and it is to triple, quadruple, and to quintuple that same distance, as 60 to 1, as 80 to 1, and as 100 : : 1 : respectively. Therefore the power of the fort of the firelock held by both hands, is above 100 times greater than the power of the foible. Therefore a person conversant in the use of these powers, that is, in applying the fort to the foible has, a decided advantage of 100 : : 1 : but 60 is less than 100: being but a part of it: it is most manifest therefore that he may have 60 to 1 in his favour, by means of the science of defence, in all times and places of close action, whatsoever,

"Quod erat demonstrandum."

(To be continued.)

ART. IV. *Hints towards forming the Character of a Young Princess.—In 2 vols. London. Cadell and Davies.*

THE probability that England may one day be governed by a female of the present royal family, has given rise to these two volumes, in which the author has gone very largely into what are modestly called "Hints," and the Right Rev. Prelate, to whose charge the important office of forming the future sovereign is consigned, need not be ashamed of adopting some of them. We are inclined to think that we can discover the author to be one who has already favoured the world with Thoughts upon Female

Education; and although we could wish to see more patterns after her* model, adorn private life, yet we must confess, we think she has soared a little too high, and mistaken the plain, well-informed, pious character, for the energy, activity, and boldness which should constitute the princess. Notwithstanding we are so happy in our constitution, that the viciousness of a prince would go, comparatively, but a short way, towards subverting the interests of the kingdom, yet a great deal depends on his firmness and intrepidity—his alacrity and foresight. In the volumes before us, we perceive a considerable degree of attachment to the constitution; and in that chapter which treats of the "specific education of a sovereign," she, very admirably contrasts the calm security of our present happiness, with the fluctuating vicissitudes of neighbouring nations. Great stress is laid on the study of history, and the pagan is recommended to be begun with: as reading and observation are the grand sources of improvement, but the latter not so liable to a princess, she must depend on the information which her books afford. Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybius, Cæsar, Jourville, Philippe de Comines, Davila, Seelly, Temple, &c. are among those advised, as writers who were actors in the scenes they record, and being on that account less liable to theories and fables. On the subject of English history, Hume, it may be expected, meets with great severity from our author, as indeed does every one whose religious opinions are in the slightest degree dubious; however, she particularly recommends the study of the history of Alfred, the turbid reign of John, and that of Queen Elizabeth, in whom she however allows that vanity was the spring of some of her most admired actions.—Religion forms a very conspicuous part of her system, which she labours with great pains to inculcate; but without going into the question of which system of religion, or what gradation of it may best to be adopted, we cannot see any reason for going so particularly at large, (which she does both in the first and second volume) in declaring her own particular tenets, and which have more the air of a disputation on theological subjects, than a calm essay upon education.

Our readers will be pleased with that part which relates to flattery.

"It is not from the history of good princes alone, that signal instruction may be reaped. The lives of the criminal and unfortunate, commonly unfortunate because criminal, will not be read in vain. They are instructive, not only by detailing the personal calamities with which their misconduct was followed, but by exhibiting that misconduct as the source of alienation of the hearts of their subjects; and often as the remote, sometimes as the immediate, cause of civil commotions and of revolutions.

"But caution is to be learned not from their vices only, but from their weaknesses and errors; from their false judgments, their ignorance of human nature, their narrow views, arising from a bad education, their judging from partial information, deciding from infused prejudices, and acting on party principles; their being habituated to consider petty unconnected details, instead of taking in the great aggregate of public concerns; their imprudent choice of ministers, their unhappy spirit of favouritism, their preference of selfish flatterers to disinterested counsellors, and making the associates of their pleasures the dispensers of justice, and the ministers of public affairs.

"History presents frequent instances of an inconsistency not uncommon in human nature—Sovereigns the most arbitrary to their subjects, themselves the tools of favourites. He who treated his people with disdain, and his parliaments with contempt, was in time the slave of Arran, of Car, of Villiers. His grandson, who boldly intrenched on the liberties of his country, was himself governed by the cabal. It may sound paradoxical to assert, that in a period of society, when characters are less marked, a sovereign is, in some respects, in more danger of choosing wrong. In our days, and under our constitution, indeed it is scarcely possible to err so widely, as to select, for ministers, men of such atrocious characters as those who have been just held up to detestation. The very improvement of society, therefore, has

* Mrs. Hannah More.

caused the question to become one of a nicer kind. It is no longer a choice between men, whose outward characters exhibit a monstrous disproportion to each other. A bold oppressor of the people, the people would not endure; a violent infringer on the constitution, the parliament would not tolerate.—But still out of that class, from which the election must be made, the moral dispositions, the political tendencies, and the religious principles of men differ so materially, that the choice may seriously affect, at once, the credit and happiness of the prince, and the welfare of the country. The conduct of good and bad men will always furnish no inconsiderable means of distinction; yet, at a time when gross and palpable enormities are less likely to be obtruded, because they are less likely to be endured, it is the more necessary for a prince to be able accurately to discriminate the shades of the characters of public men. In no instance, will those who have the care of forming the royal pupil, find a surer exercise of their wisdom and integrity, than in their endeavours to guard the mind from the deadly poison, flattery. "Many kings," says the witty South, "have been destroyed by poison; but none has been so efficaciously mortal as that drunk in by the ear."

After enumerating several instances of ancient record of the flattery of ministers to their princes, the author goes on

"Where, in our more correct day, is the courtier who would dare to add profaneness to flattery, so far as to declare, as was done by the greatest philosopher this country ever produced, in his letter to Prince Charles, that, "as the Father was his Creator, so he hoped the Son would be his Redeemer."—But what a noble contrast to this base and blasphemous servility, in the chancellor of James, does the conduct of the chancellor of his grandson exhibit!—The unbending rectitude of Clarendon not only disdained to flatter, in his private intercourse, a master, to whom, however, his pen is always too partial, but it led him boldly and honestly, to remonstrate against his flagitious conduct. He boldly besought the king "not to believe that he had a prerogative to declare vice to be virtue;" and in one of the noblest speeches on record, in answer to a dishonourable request of the king, that he would visit some of his majesty's infamous associates; he laid before him, with a lofty sincerity, "the turpitude of a man in his dignified office, being obliged to countenance persons scandalous for their vices, for which, by the laws of God and men, they ought to be odious, and exposed to the judgment of the church and state."

A little further the author continues—

"But the royal person whom we presume to advise, may, from the very circumstance of her sex, have more complicated dangers to resist; against which her mind should be early fortified. The dangers of adulation are doubled, when the female character is combined with the royal. Even the vigorous mind of Elizabeth did not guard her against the powerful assaults of flattery paid to her person. That masculine spirit was as much the slave of the most egregious vanity, as the weakest of her sex could be. All her admirable prudence, and profound policy, could not preserve her from the childish and silly levity, with which she greedily invited the compliments of the artful minister of her more beautiful rival. Even that gross instance of Melvil's extravagance enchanted her, when, as she was playing on Mary's favourite instrument, for the purpose of being overheard by him, the dissembling courtier, affected to be so ravished by her skill, as to burst into her apartment, like an enraptured man, who had forgotten his reverence in his admiration. It was a curious combat in the great mind of Elizabeth, between the offended pride of the queen, and the gratified vanity of the woman; but Melvil knew his trade, in knowing human nature. He calculated justly—the woman conquered."

The necessity of a religious foundation is strongly inculcated, upon the authority even of Machiavel, and from frequent examples, integrity is shewn to be the true political wisdom.—Her definition of public spirit is as follows:

"True public spirit is not the newborn offspring of sudden occasion, nor the incidental fruit of casual emergency, nor the golden apple thrown out to contentious ambition. It is that genuine patriotism, which best prevents disturbance, by discouraging every vice that leads to it: it springs from a com-

bination of disinterestedness, integrity, and content: it is the result of many long-cherished domestic charities: its seminal principles exist in a sober love of liberty, order, law, peace, and justice, the best safeguards of the throne, and the only happiness of the people."

Upon such a subject as the education of a princess, it naturally is expected, that the system should comprehend every thing almost that the mind is capable of embracing: the perusal of Voltaire's Age of Louis XIV. is recommended, but with many cautions as to his religious principles; and for books of amusement, the periodical writings of Johnson, Addison, &c. are represented to contain the truest principles of piety. There is a long dissertation upon the study of the Holy Scriptures, and the religious system of this country, in diffuse observations. With this apostrophe concludes the work:—

"Pious sovereigns are, at all times, the richest boon which Heaven can bestow on a country. The present period makes us more than ever sensible of their importance. A period, in which law has lost its force, rank its distinction, and order its existence; in which ancient institutions are dissolving, and new powers, of undescribed character, and unheard-of pretension, are involving Europe in contests and convulsions, of which no human foresight can anticipate the end. In what manner WE may be affected by this unprecedented state of things, what perils WE may have to face, what difficulties to struggle with, or what means of final extrication may be afforded us, is not in man to determine. But certain it is, that even in the most threatening circumstances, the obvious, unaffected, consistent piety of the sovereign, will do more to animate and unite a British public, than the eloquence of a Demosthenes, or the songs of a Tyrtœus; and it will be as sure a pledge of eventual success, as either the best disciplined armies, or the most powerful navies. Who can say how much we are indebted for our safety hitherto to the blessing of a King and queen, who have distinguished themselves above all the sovereigns of the day, by strictness of moral conduct, and by reverence for religion? May their successors, to the latest posterity, improve upon, instead of swerving from, their illustrious examples!"

ART. V. *Free Disquisitions on the Sentiments and Conduct requisite in a British Prince, in order to merit the favourable opinion of the Public. By John Andrews, LL.D. Blacks and Parry.*

THIS is a truly interesting performance, and we cannot help admiring the plan the author has pursued. He supposes the prince to have passed the animal part of his life, and the man to be formed; his natural talents to have been favourable to his instructors, and to await with anxiety every future requisite for his improvement. There is no subject more interesting to Britons than that of the education of their princes; the difficulties and dangers that a vicious one may create are incalculable, and shackled as they may be, in whatever plans their inordinate ambition or corruption might instigate, by the bars which our constitution has happily obstructed, yet the natural indulgence of the British character towards their monarch, would be so great, that it is sufficient for their satisfaction, if their general conduct be such as to induce the people to think that their disposition be not totally corrupt.

Being a member of the republic of letters, is among the first requisites for a monarch; and nothing excites more indignation than the number of princes whom history represents as totally ignorant. "Happily for this country, no defects of this kind can be imputed to the prince that is one day to ascend its throne." To this should be added dignity of speech and demeanour, in which James the First was so remarkably defective, and Elizabeth, and Louis XIV. so eminent. Patriotism is represented as the first virtue implanted in a monarch's bosom; and we should prize integrity of conduct and intention, above mere abilities, as whoever unfeignedly feels for the honour and welfare of the country, their heart will glow with a salutary warmth for its interest. In the interval between the expectancy and the assumption of the diadem, it is the particular duty of a prince to study the character of its inhabitants, and although the tem-

per of the English, usually, accords with that of the prince, yet he will learn their dispositions and ideas, which is the fundamental art of reigning more prosperously in this, than in any other country.

Our readers will feel themselves gratified in perusing the following extract:—

"It cannot be denied, that party spirit is the moving spring in the government of this country. Where freedom exists with so much latitude, increasing contentions for the enjoymet of power, will naturally arise from the personal ambition and private interest of men. It has often been asserted, that a British monarch would, in vain, labour to detach himself from the views of party; that he must choose his men, and abide by them at all events, if he would retain a character of steadiness and consistency. There seems, however, no necessity for a British monarch to chain himself down to particular individuals, in order to carry on successfully the business of government. The only rule to enable him to reign with safety and honour, is to adhere faithfully to the spirit of the constitution, and to unite himself with those men only, whose constitutional principles are undoubted, and whose conduct has been invariably stamped with national approbation.—This is the broad bottom so much recommended by English patriots; while he stands on no other, he may set all opponents at defiance. But let an English monarch be persuaded, that unless his views are manifestly patriotic, he will, like such of his predecessors as have attempted to infringe the rights of their people, meet with a sufficiency of mortification to convince him, that duplicity and sinister intentions are in their nature so perceptible, that no pretences will cover them from sight.—The public in this country are hawk-eyed in whatever concerns their liberties.—The sentiments inculcated on Englishmen from their infancy, the latitude and boldness of mind acquired by the free maxims that influence their education, the freedom of the press, and of universal conversation, are such barriers as no other nation could ever boast against the inimical designs of their rulers.

"The English perceive at once the drift of every measure proposed by their governors. History represents them as cheerfully submitting to those burdens, which the necessity of the times and circumstances imposed upon them; but spurning with indignation demands not requisite or made upon them in the wantonness of authority. We are struck with astonishment at a people, who, in support of their honour, in every just cause that required and invited their exertions, could unreluctantly sacrifice such enormous sums, that it almost exceeds comprehension how means could be found to raise them.—But our wonder increases, when we recollect there was a time, when this same people could refuse twenty shillings, to an administration, the conduct of which they disapproved.

"England is the only country where such an inflexibility of patriotism was ever found. Immortal Hamden! with what regret we behold a noble historian representing the death of such a man as a national deliverance! How could Charles mistake the character of a people who laid before him such a specimen of spirit! This spirit seems the traditional inheritance of Englishmen.—It follows them inseparably wherever their name and power extend; they transport it with them to the furthest parts of the earth; after asserting it repeatedly in their own country, they maintained it with no less obstinacy in the fatal contest which deprived England of America."

From such a specimen, it will readily be perceived, that our author's sentiments are of the most liberal turn. He deplores the scarcity of honorary rewards in England;—that although we may be a commercial people, we should still be a spirited and warlike nation, and endeavour to reconcile a military with a commercial system; and particularly that we should not let pecuniary encouragements, by being held up as the chief remuneration for valiant deeds, sink all other rewards into disrepute; for where lucre is not in prospect, no man will, in that case, feel the least desire to signalize himself.

In the various disquisitions which are necessary towards forming the character of the young prince, he never forgets to inculcate the necessity of encouraging literature, and the polite arts, shewing the disgrace that attends the neglect. We must do the learned doctor the justice to ob-

serve, that with all his deference to the kingly character, he has not forgotten that respect to rational liberty, which has been the boast of Englishmen, and the spirit of the constitution is strictly adhered to. On this subject he observes with becoming spirit:—

"In the latter periods of the century preceding the revolution, the axiom principally inculcated by the patriotic party, was that a king of England ought, previously to any measure he might have in view, to ask himself the question, what will a parliament think of it? The question goes a far greater length at this day: it embraces the whole community. The English nation at large is now arrived at a degree of knowledge and discernment in its public concerns that has no precedent in former ages. It has assumed the right of being judge paramount of its kings, of its ministers, of its parliaments, of all that comes under the cognizance of government and legislation."

Such are the principles which reign throughout this little tract, which we do not hesitate to pronounce extremely interesting. The prince who forms himself from such doctrines, will truly be a great man, and we may venture to inscribe on his statue—*Everso rursus succurere sæclo.*

ART. VI. *Madoc, a Poem in two parts, by Southey; 4to, pp. 556. London. Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme. Two Guineas in boards.*

THE name of Southey ranks deservedly very high among modern poets, and although he may have been somewhat conspicuous for fastidiousness and whimsicality, yet they are blemishes which are so much thrown into shade, by the superior lustre of other qualities, that they are considered as trivial and are forgotten. In the article under review before us, it does not seem likely that he will lose any of his reputation; he has displayed a considerable degree of taste, and has conveyed throughout the whole of the performance, a portion of lively interest, which has enabled us to peruse it with great pleasure.

He has chosen for the foundation of his poem, that period in the history of Wales, upon the death of Owen Gwynith, A. D. 1169, when his children disputed the succession. Yorworth, the eldest, was set aside, and Hoel, though illegitimate, kept the throne for some time, until he was defeated and slain by David, the eldest son of the late king, by a second wife. He succeeded without opposition, and slew Yorworth, imprisoned Rodri, and hunted his other brothers into exile. Madoc, mean time abandoned his country, and sailed away to the west, where having left part of his people, he returned for a fresh supply, with whom he set sail, and was heard of no more. Strong evidence exists that he reached America, and his posterity are at this day on the southern branches of the Missouri; who retain the same complexion and language. He has connected with his history the circumstance of the Aztecas forsaking Aztlan, in consequence of certain calamities and particular omens, and founding the Mexican empire.

Such is the foundation upon which Mr. S. has reared a superstructure, which he says "assumes not the degraded title of epic." The poem opens at the period when Madoc returns from the distant land in search of more adventures; and precisely at the moment when David is celebrating his nuptials with Emma, the Saxon Plantagenet's daughter, whereby Henry succeeded in breaking the independent spirit of the Welch. He is introduced at the feast, and as memory furnished them with different circumstances of each other's achievements, David gives an account of his encounter with Hoel, Madoc's favourite brother.

"When with the traitor Hoel I did wage
The deadly battle, then was I in truth
Put to the proof; no 'vantage ground was then,
Nor famine, nor disease, nor storms to aid,
But equal, hard, close battle, man to man,
Briton to Briton! By my soul (pursued
The tyrant, heedless how from Madoc's eye
Flash'd the quick wrath, like lightning) though I knew
The rebel's worth, his prowess then excited
Unwelcome wonder! Even at the last,
When stiff with toil, and faint with wounds, he raised
Feebly his broken sword———"

Madoc broke silence, and reer[illegible]ni

nated on David; when to calm the fury of the dissentants, Goervyl, sister to Madoc, entreats him to relate his adventures. He gives an account, how, after the battle of Aryon, in which Hoel was killed, at the instigation of Cynetha and Cadwallon, (the former of whom had his eyes blinded by command of Madoc's father,) he resolved to emigrate to some foreign land. We transcribe with pleasure, the description of Cynetha.

" Gently on him had gentle nature laid
The weight of years! all passions that disturb
Were past away; the stronger lines of grief,
Softened and settled, till they told of grief,
By patient hopes and piety subdued.
His eyes, which had their hue and brightness left,
Fixed lifelessly, or objectless they rolled,
Nor moved by sense, nor animate with thought."

A long period elapsed before they stood triumphant in another world, and at length they reached the land, and received a welcome from Eryllab, queen of the Hoamen, who had been driven from their original possessions, by the Aztecas, and who still held them under tribute, but upon the instigation of Madoc, refused to comply with the barbarous custom of suffering two of their children to be taken for sacrifice, and in consequence, war ensues. The adventurers, after a severe conflict, are victorious; the tribute is annulled, the abolition of human sacrifice ensues, and they bury their weapons of war and their enmity, in one common grave! Here ends the recital of the adventurer, which is interspersed with observations and incidents, which shew the author to have made the customs of the savages a very peculiar study; he likewise seems particularly conversant in Cimbric literature.

Madoc journies through Wales, in search of more adventures, meets with Ririo his brother, who engages to go with him. He meets also with Llaian, mistress to Hoel, by whom she has a son; he likewise takes them with him. The description of this interview is highly interesting, and we could wish that our limits would allow us to give the whole of it; but we must content ourselves with Llaian's account of herself, and which will be no bad proof how our author succeeds in the pathetic.

My name
Is Llaian: by the chance of war I fell
Into his power, when all the family
Had been cut off, all in one hour of blood.
He saved me from the ruffians hand, he soothed,
With tenderest care, my sorrow; you can tell
How gentle he could be, and how his eyes,
So full of life and kindliness, could win
All hearts to love him. Madoc, I was young;
I had no living friend;—and when I gave
This infant to his arms, when with such joy
He viewed it o'er and o'er again, and pressed
A father's kiss upon its cheek, and turned
To me, and made me feel more deeply yet
A mother's deep delight—Oh! I was proud
To think my child, in after years, should say,
Prince Hoel was his father.
Thus I dwelt,
In the white dwelling, by the verdant bank,
Though not without my melancholy hours;
Happy the joy it was, when I beheld
His steed of shining grey come hastening on,
Across the yellow sand! Alas! ere long,
King Owen died. I need not tell thee, Madoc,
With what a deadly and fore-feeling fear
I heard how Hoel seized his father's throne,
Nor with what ominous woe I welcomed him;
In that last little miserable hour,
Ambition gave to love. I think his heart,
Brave as it was, misgave him. When I spake
Of David, and my fears, he smiled upon me;
But 'twas a smile that came not from the heart;
A most ill-boding smile! O Madoc! Madoc!

You know not with what misery I saw
His parting steps; with what a dreadful hope
I watched for tidings! And at length it came,
Came like a thunderbolt! I sought the field;
O Madoc, there were many widows there,
But none with grief like mine! I looked around;
I dragged aside the bodies of the dead,
To search for him, in vain;—And then a hope
Seized me, that it was agony to lose!"

Every thing being ready for his departure, Madoc has an interview with his brother David, whom he importunes to set Rodri free; his entreaties have some effect, but upon his sending to liberate him, he is found to have escaped. The scene between David and his brother is highly affecting. Madoc with Goervyl, his sister Ririo, his brother and a numerous train of followers, set sail and arrive safely at the place of their destination. In the first part we have seen Madoc only in Wales, we are now to view him in a much more extensive sphere; as a conqueror, a monarch, and a lawgiver. Jealousies having arisen in his absence, which were fomented by the priests, the Aztecas return to the worship of their idols with all their horrors, and the flames of war again issue forth. Ilalala, surnamed the Tyger, and Ocelopan, surnamed the Shedder of Blood, are fixed upon to get some Briton into their power, and some British child, as a sacrifice to appease Mextili, the principal god of Aztlan.

They come at the dawn of day, and discover Madoc, who is surveying the rising city with young Hoel, who runs playing about, till he gets nearer the covert, when out starts Ocelopan and seizes his prey. Madoc hastens after him, and when he nearly overtakes him, the tyger rushes upon, and assisted by a party in ambush, makes him prisoner. In the mean time young Hoel is to be buried alive as a sacrifice. Here the song of the Virgins is peculiarly beautiful.

God of the Waters! at whose will the streams
Flow in their wonted channels, and diffuse
Their plenty round, the blood and life of earth;
At whose command they swell, and o'er their banks
Burst with resistless ruin, making vain
The toils and hopes of man—behold this child!
O, strong to bless, and mighty to destroy,
Ilaloc! behold thy victim! so mayest thou,
Restrain, the peaceful streams within their banks,
And bless the labours of the husbandman.
God of the Mountains! at whose will, the clouds
Cluster around the heights; who sendest them
Their fertilizing showers, and raise
The drooping herb, and o'er the thirsty vale
Spread their green freshness; at whose voice the hills
Grow black with storms; whose wrath the thunder speaks;
Whose bow of anger shoots the lightning shafts,
To blast the work of man!—behold this child!
O strong to bless, and mighty to destroy,
Ilaloc! behold thy victim! so mayest thou
Lay by the fiery arrows of thy rage,
And bid the genial rains and dews descend.
O thou, companion of the powerful God!
Companion and beloved!—when he treads
The mountain top, whose breath diffuses round
The sweets of summer; when he rides the waves,
Whose presence is the sunshine and the calm,—
Aiauh, O green-robed Goddess, see this child,
Behold thy victim! so mayest thou appease
The sterner mind of Ilaloc, when he frowns,
And Atzlan flourish in thy fostering smile.
Young spirits, ye whom Atzlan's piety
Hath given to Ilaloc, to enjoy with him,
For aye, the cool delights of Ilalocan,
Young spirits of the happy! who have left
Your heaven to-day, unseen assistants here,

Behold your comrade! see the chosen child,
Who through the lonely cave of death must pass
Like you, to join you in eternal joy."

The train arrives at a mountain's side, and young Hoel is shut up in a cave to die. In the mean time, Coatel, daughter to one of the priests, who was searching for flowers to deck the shrine of one of the goddesses, saw all that happened, and wished to save the child, when from a fissure in the rock a vulture rose: she looked where the carrion-bird had risen and distinctly heard the voice of young Hoel, whom after some delay, she liberaes from his confinement. Our readers will observe in this, a strong resemblance to a story in the Arabian Nights entertainments, in one of the voyages of Sinbad the sailor, who is shut up in a cavern, and escapes through a cleft in the mountain, which had been the track of some wild beast that came to feed on the dead bodies. We do not accuse Mr. S. of direct plagiarism, but the circumstances are so similar that we could not help noticing them. He has, however, rendered the passage so interesting, that we regret the incident being so familiar. Madoc is led to instant sacrifice, but Ilalala insists that he shall die a noble death, upon which, with the consent of the king, Madoc is to combat six successive foes, with his foot tied to the "stone of death." Ocelopan, by lot, engages first; him after a violent contest he kills, and the combat with the Tyger ensues, but while it is going on, he is called to save his country from the Britons. Victory on their part ensues, the Atezcas are completely conquered, and, at length, emigrate from their country, and the Cross of Christ is triumphantly reared in the city of Aztlan. The author has interspersed his story with several episodes, which are, however, well-connected with it. As a specimen of his skill in describing a battle, we shall give that between Madoc and Coanotizia, king of Atzlan:

Fast on the intervening buckler fell
The Azteca's stone faulchion. Who hath watched
The midnight lightnings of the summer storm
That, with their awful blaze, irradiate heaven,
Then leave a blacker night? so quick, so fierce,
Flashed Madoc's sword, which like the serpent's tongue
Seemed double, in its rapid whirl of light.
Unequal arms! for on the British shield
Availed not the stone faulchion's brittle edge,
And in the golden buckler, Madoc's sword
Bit deep. Coanocotzin saw, and dropt
The unprofitable weapon, and received
His ponderous club,—that club beneath whose force,
Driven by his father's arm Tepolomi
Had fallen subdued—and fast and fierce he drove
The massy weight on Madoc. From his shield,
The deadening force, communicated, ran
Up his stunned arm; anon, upon his helm,
Crashing, it came:—his eyes shot fire, his brain
Swam dizzy—he recoils—he reels—again
The club descends—
That danger to himself
Recalled the Lord of Ocean. On he sprung
Within the falling weapon's curve of death,
Shunning its frustrate aim, and breast to breast
He grappled with the king. The pliant mail
Bent to his straining limbs, while plates of gold,
The feathery robe, the buckler's amplitude,
Cumbered the Azteca, and from his arm,
Clenched in the Briton's mighty grasp, at once
He dropt the impending buckler, and let fall
The unfastened club; which, when the prince beheld,
He thrust him off, and, drawing back resumed
The sword, which from his wrist suspended hung,
And twice he smote the king; twice from the quilt
Of plumes the iron glides: and lo! the king,
So well the soldier's watched their monarch's need,
Shakes in his hand a spear. But now a cry
Burst on the ear of Madoc, and he saw

Through opening ranks, where Urien was conveyed,
A captive to his death. Grief, then, and shame,
And rage, inspired him. With a mighty blow,
He cleft Coanocotzin's helm; exposed
The monarch stood: again the thunderstroke
Came on him, and he fell.

Such are the specimens which we have thought proper to give of this interesting work, and we regret that our limits will not allow us to transcribe more.

The machinery of the poem is very simple, and although the events happen in a period when ignorance and superstition might be supposed to be at their height, yet the author has conducted us through all its windings, without outraging the understanding, or putting credibility to the stretch. The snake scene is wound up with a considerable degree of horror; and he has contrived, with great skill, to expose the treacherous wiles of priestcraft, with the destruction of the offender. The connection of two historical events gives the poem that unity which it should possess; and although we do not approve of adventurers waging war with the inhabitants of other countries, under the pretence of establishing the Christian religion, yet the customs which he here describes, and which are authenticated by different authors to have existed, are so barbarous, that civilized nature must instantly revolt at them. He is singularly happy in his descriptive parts. We cannot deprive ourselves of the pleasure of giving the following:—

It was the evening gale,
Which, passing o'er the harp of Caradoc,
Swept all its chords at once, and blended all
Their music into one continuous flow.
The solitary bard, beside his harp
Leant underneath a tree, whose spreading boughs,
With broken shade that shifted to the breeze,
Played on the waving waters. Overhead
There was the leafy murmur, at his foot
The lake's perpetual ripple, and from far,
Borne on the modulating gale, was heard
The roaring of the mountain cataract.
A blind man would have loved the lovely spot.

We conceive this to be an improper epithet in this place. We always understood "lovely" to be that sort of perception, in which the eyes were the principal agents; thus Otway,

"Grew sweet to the sense, and lovely to the eye."

Mr. S. is very fond of using scriptural expressions; which, however proper in the application of the idea, yet add no great dignity; on the contrary, they impoverish, and are too trite from their familiarity.

The particular omen, which, independently of the calamities, induce the Aztecas to migrate from their country, is indeed unworthy of the dignity of the poem. The author seems himself to be conscious of it, and that in our opinion should have been a principal reason for omitting it; there could certainly have been very little blame in violating the truth in such a particular. The intervention of an eclipse, was a successful omen to Columbus, and it was surely more dignified than the screaming of a bird they were every day in the habits of hearing.

Upon the whole, we do not hesitate to pronounce this one of the most pleasing productions we have seen for some time. It is accompanied with an extensive collection of notes illustrative of the Cimbric difficulties, and very accurate accounts of the manners and customs of the Indians.

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

METEORIC STONES.

ON a meteoric stone which fell in the neighbourhood of Sigena, in Arragon, old Spain, in the year 1773, by M. the Professor Proust.

No one at present can make it a matter of doubt, that stones have fallen from the atmosphere, on different points of our habitable globe. Antiquity cites this fact as having frequently taken place, and the ages that have since elapsed, have, in like manner, deposited in their annals the epoch, and the ascertained circumstances of several falls of this kind. Even in our own times, stones, of mineral substances, named Meteoric, have been gathered up in the East Indies, in America, in Scotland, in England, in France, in Italy, in Hungary, and at length in Spain; and that nothing might

be wanting to ensure the conviction of those who refused their assent to the combined testimonies of all ages and nations, nature seems to have decreed very lately the renewing of this astonishing phenomenon. On the 6th of Floreal, year 11, or in the month of May, 1803, in the environs of Aigle, in Normandy, a shower of these stones fell, and spread over an extent of three quarters of a league in length by about half a one in breadth.

The National Institute immediately deputed a commissary to recognize the fact on the very spot, and to authenticate the statements of it by confronting the circumstances with the deposition of witnesses, and to transmit to Paris a selection of the same stones.

As immediately after the discovery of a new production in mineralogy, chemical analysis is the first labour that is undertaken upon it, the president of the Royal Society of London, and certain individuals who preserved some of these stones in their cabinets, made it their business to transmit a part of them to Mr. Howard, a member of the society, that he might analyse and afterwards class them, agreeably to the constituent principles which he might find in them.

But what was not the astonishment of this chemist, when he had ascertained that these stones which had fallen on different points of land, as separate as are Benares in India, and Scotland, Portugal, Italy, &c. were nevertheless composed of elements perfectly similar, with some trifling differences in their proportions, and that to this unexpected singularity, they moreover added that of containing, one and all of them, a portion of iron allied to niguel; a species of combination or alloy, which the habitual constitution of all the parts of the earth that we are acquainted with, excludes any possibility of taking place among the minerals that it contains. The identity of these stones has since confirmed the labours of Howard, by those of Vouquelin, which have multiplied the proofs, by retracing through all the same elements, the same mode of combination, and the same characters.

An accordance so extraordinary between these stones and the meteoric phenomena which accompany their fall, hath at length induced a conclusion amongst all the learned, that bodies formed of the same component parts, and endowed with similar properties, could not fail to have one common origin. But what is this origin? Do they belong to the earth on which they precipitate themselves? Do they belong to the atmosphere from whence they fall? Or have they been launched from the volcanoes of the moon upon our globe? These are questions now agitated amongst all the naturalists of Europe, and which the Doctor Izarn has collected in a work entitled, "Atmospherical Lithology," printed at Paris in 1803.

In the cabinet of Madrid there is one of these stones which has been deposited there since the year 1773. His excellency the minister of state, desirous to throw light on a fact in natural history so surprising, has been pleased to accord it to my demand, in order to be analysed. The result of this labour I now present to the public. We shall learn from the stone of Sigena, that an individual of this wonderful family has descended in Spain, to multiply by the identity of its elements the proofs of a phenomenon, the possibility of which has been so long disputed by the light of reason. As the weight of this stone has been found very considerable, notwithstanding the degradations and diminutions which it had experienced before it was transmitted to the cabinet, so that pieces might be still detached from it, without destroying it, the minister has given orders that it shall be replaced in a part of the cabinet sufficiently conspicuous, that this monument in mineralogy might be open to the examination of all persons who might wish to see it, and that it might serve as a mark of comparison with those which time may produce to us from America, or even from Spain itself.

We shall copy here the letter of the captain general of Sarragossa, which accompanied the stone, and was addressed to Don Manuel de Roda, minister of state.

"In the month of November last, a rumour prevailed in this city of an extraordinary event which had taken place on the 17th of the same month, in the cultivated grounds of Sena, a village depending on the district of Sigena. The weather being perfectly calm, about noon, a noise was heard like the discharge of artillery, which was repeated three times successively, and which was followed by the fall of a stone that weighed nine pounds and an ounce, at

but a little distance from two labourers. One of them drew near it, but the strong scent which it emitted, checked him at first. When recovered from his surprise, he went up to it, turned it over with his spade, and waited till it was cold enough for him to remove it to the village, where he delivered it to his curate. The information which was obtained immediately after on the spot, and among the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, makes it appear that neither the noise, nor the fall of the stone, were accompanied with a storm or lightening."

To give in one point of view, all that is now known with respect to the stones that have fallen in Spain, we shall copy here the letter of the bachelor Cibdadreal, relative to some which fell near the village of Roa, in the environs of Burgos, in the year 1438.

"The king Don Juan, and his court, being out a hunting on the lower side of the village Roa, the sun being hid under some white clouds, certain bodies were seen to descend from the air, which resembled stones, of a blackish grey colour, and of so considerable a volume that they excited the greatest surprise. After an hour, during which this phenomenon lasted, the sun again appeared, and the falconers having mounted their horses, rode off immediately to the quarter where the king was, about half a league distant. They reported that the field wherein they had been, was covered in such a manner with stones of all sizes, that the ground could no longer be distinguished. The king purposed to repair thither, but was dissuaded from it, on the consideration that a spot which heaven had chosen for the theatre of its operations, could not be safe, and that he had better detach thither some of his suite. Gomes Bravo, the captain of his guard, undertook to execute this mission. He brought away four of these stones to Roa, whither the king had already retired. They were of a considerable size; some were round, and as large as a mortar-piece; others resembled bed-pillows, or were like a half fanegua, a measure of wheat, in weight about forty-five pounds; but what occasioned the greatest astonishment, was their excessive lightness, as the largest did not weigh above half a pound. They were so tender, that they seemed more like unto sea froth condensed than any other thing. One might strike one's hand with them, without fear of causing any contusion, or pain, or even the least appearance of it."

We see from this description, that these stones must be of a nature very different from those we are now acquainted with, none of which shew so surprising a lightness; and notwithstanding their excessive fragility, which leaves but little hopes that we should yet pick up any relics, it would nevertheless be interesting that some persons who have a curiosity for this sort of objects, and who dwell not far from Roa, would take some pains to make researches on the spot; perhaps still some vestiges of them might be recovered.

The stone of Sigena weighed six pounds, ten ounces, when it was removed from the cabinet. A fragment of 3 or 4 ounces, a remnant of those which the curious had detached from it, accompanied it. It was sprinkled within and without, with rusty points, which seemed as if it had been held in water, doubtless to discover whether it would undergo any change therefrom. This rust, however void of interest it may at first appear, may, nevertheless throw some light on the primitive bed of these stones; it is common, however, to the whole family of those which now fix the attention of naturalists.

The stone of Sigena exhibits an irregular ovoide body, from 7 to 8 inches in length, and from 4 to 5 in width, and about 4 in its greatest thickness.

It has only, so to speak, two sides; the one flat, very round on the borders, and a little depressed in its middle; the other is a triedre pyramid, obtuse, with unequal faces, the summit and outstanding edges of which are likewise very round. Like all the rest of its species, it had a black and vitrous crust, which at first gave it the look of having been varnished over with pitch; but the fragility of this crust, the shocks it has undergone, and the hands through which it has passed, have removed the greatest part of it, so that now it has only some in the nooks of the basis of it, and a little also on the faces of the pyramid.

In examining this plaister, or covering, it is not difficult to judge that it must be the effect of a fire foreign to the origin of the stone; and we may also perceive, from the little thickness of it, that this same fire, very energetic doubtless, since

it was able to vitrify the surface, has been notwithstanding very momentaneous, in as much as the metallic and sulphurated parts, which lie immediately under the crust, had not time to change colour, nor even to lose any thing of their lustre.

A similar judgment was made of the stone which the Abbé Bacheley sent to the French Academy, by the learned who were deputed to examine it. "The heat," said they "must have been great enough to melt the superficies of it; but it was not continued long enough to penetrate into the interior.

It appears, in fact, that the stones which have been hitherto discovered, present in general the same singularity. Nevertheless, if by this word we are to understand an heat raised to red hot, we can scarcely conceive how a fire of this force should have been able to imprint on the surface of these stones, an alteration so considerable as that of the physiognomy of the elements, which are found on the crust. It is certain, however, that when they arrive on the ground, they are what is called *burning*, that is to say, so far heated as to burn the hands; but if we are to judge of the others from that which I have before me, I should never suppose that this heat was intense enough to be luminous, and to deserve to be called *incandescent*.

This stone of ours has all the porosity which we expect to find in a sabulous or sandy aggregate, and devoid of every species of cement; thus a breath will traverse it with the greatest facility, when we hold a piece of it in our teeth. The steel draws no sparks from it; and I am even of opinion that the pyrites which it contains are not susceptible of it, for reasons that I shall make appear.

The ground work of its colour is that of all the others, an uniform bluish grey; it is that of a black body, enlightened by a white body; it is the shade of an earthy compound tinged by iron, oxydated to the *minimum*. As to other matters, this stone is an arenaceous mass, formed of ovoide and round grains, the biggest of which scarcely exceed those of hemp seed, and among which are scattered the metallic and sulphurated particles, with all their primitive lustre, and expecially with that light tone of kupfer-niquel that Boumon has remarked in some others. In examining the terreous grains by the microscope, we likewise discover, that far from having been fashioned or moulded by the movement of waters, as might be thought at first, they are, on the contrary, so many bristled globules of reflecting or crystalline points, which will not bear to be at all confounded with sand.

Those grains which are globular, have in general a depression upon one side, which gives them some resemblance to the grain of the *ruscus hypophillum*, and consequently the air of a spheroid, composed of crystalline elements, or of molecules disposed in a certain order, although in the broken places we can perceive nothing to authorise this idea.

Among the different opinions that have been hazarded as to the origin of these materials, which we are obliged to entitle atmospherical, the most remarkable are, that they are either the work of the meteor itself, which finding itself surcharged with gases, silex, magnesia, iron, niquel, &c. might have engendered them, as others engender rain, by combining their elements by means of its own heat, and of the attractions which it may cause to ascend; and the other that they may have been launched into our atmosphere, by the explosion of some volcano in the moon. But without recapitulating here the arguments that have been produced to demonstrate the improbability of these origins, we need only compare the interior contexture of these stones, with their exterior, to abandon every idea that fire could have ever been the agent of their formation. If in fact, we advert to the inductions which may be drawn from the crystallization of iron and sulphur; from that of the terreous globules, the brilliancy, the integrity, the air of freshness that the different parts preserve; if we further consider that the terreous and metallic elements which constitute this class of minerals, have neither in their nature or modes of combination, any thing that essentially distinguishes them from all the other compound bodies of our globe, we shall admit that far from being the result of a violent igneous operation, which equalizes and confounds every thing, they must have their original, on the contrary, in tranquil mediums, and in circumstances doubtless as calm and as slow as all the other minerals that compose this globe. In effect, take

away from them that vitreous coating, those accidental circumstances, which disfigure and deprive them of their true aspect; present them to the most experienced lithologists, and they will presently conclude that among all the hypotheses, that of fire, or of volcanoes, would not even have the advantage of finding itself the last.

Salverte objects with reason, that if these stones had been launched by volcanoes, the metals which they contain would not have escaped being oxidated; he likewise saw clear, when he judged that nothing but an electrical discharge was capable of vitrifying them in the manner in which they now are. It must be agreed that the fire which could distort and unshape their superficies, far from acting progressively, and like that of our furnaces, must, on the contrary, have exerted an immense activity in the shortest space of time possible; but this fire which is to join the energy of the thunderbolt to the rapidity of lightning, can only be that which melts, which oxidates iron and platina, without leaving on the vessel the smallest trace of its passage; in fine, it must be that which can melt the blade of a sword, without damaging the scabbard; in a word, we may well compare the stone of Sigena to a piece of wax that is drawn back as soon as it is plunged into a burning furnace; its superficies runs, whilst a line beyond its interior does not experience the slightest change of temperature. But Salverte goes far beyond probability, when he adds, that a violent blow of electricity, an extreme heat, might have determined the formation of those which are the most vitrified. To this I answer, that if the meteor which transports one of these stones, is igneous at its origin, this stone, the interior of which is not at all melted, although of a nature very fusible, cannot be its work. If, on the contrary, it is cold, till the moment when it begins to burn, and to produce the explosion which appears to determine the moment of its fall, we cannot presume, with the slightest appearance of reason, that it could any more form it at the second epoch; that it should be capable of engendering a terreous, metallic, and sulphureous aggregate, which, well considered, offers in its separate parts, no element new to us, no substance that we do not find in the other minerals of our globe. No! We have no more reason to decide that one of these minerals is foreign to our globe, because our mineralogists have not yet met with it on the surface of the earth, than we should have to suppose that those millions of lupins*, which an hurricane lately scattered in the environs of Leon, took their rise in the regions or the atmosphere, because the species which produces these grains is not found in the province.

GLOBULES OF THE BLOOD.

MICROSCOPICAL Observations on the globules of the blood, the fibrine, the muscular, and aponeurotic fibres. By M. Villar, physician, professor of natural history, and associate member of the National Institute.

The globules of the human blood, which were observed by Leuwenhoeck, more than a century ago, have been since seen by Lieberkhun, by Baker, by Kaller, and more especially by Spallanzani. Other observators, Weiss, Dellatorre, and several modern philosophers, have added their labours to those of their predecessors. How is it that modern physiologists have denied the form, and even the very existence, of these globules?

Modern chemistry has deposited its brilliant trophies in the 10th volume of Foureroy: this learned founder of the new science has analysed blood and its accessories. I shall endeavour to follow nature throughout her composition; the microscopical synthesis will, no doubt, afford us some analogies between the globules, the fibrine, and the other parts of the blood. The globules are inert, heavy, colorous, and sink to the bottom of liquids; the fibrine is white, light, and porous, and often swims at the top. The muscular fibres, the aponeuroses, the cellular tissue, the membranes, and the skin, are formed, or at least nourished, by the blood; but it is proved by the experiments of Fontana, and Congago, and by the observations of Hippocrates, that the blood contains in it the principle of life. In its spontaneous decomposition, the blood, in its turn, decomposes all the air which strikes it, and the water

* According to Cavanilles the *lupinus pilosus* of Linnæus. M. Nec, a French botanist residing at Madrid, has found it in the park of the king's country house, near the gate of Madrid.

which it contains; the azote, abounding in the atmosphere, appears to transform itself into fibrine, while, at the same time, the oxygene which abounds in water, oxydates iron, hardens albumine, gelatine, or jelly, &c. Under all these relations, it became interesting to submit the matter of blood to fresh examinations.

Leuwenhoeck only made use of simple microscopes in his observations.—He was not acquainted, as it should seem, with the means of observing the globules of the blood in living fishes, in salamanders, frogs, tetards, or bullheads, &c. He introduced blood into glass tubes, and then made his observations on this vital fluid, in the said tubes; when empty, and when heated, the rarefied air of which caused the blood to enter, in the act and in a state of condensation. He thought he discovered six small and lymphatic globules agglomerated, composing an ordinary globule: this was doubtless an error, for maugre the respect produced by many other accurate and difficult observations, the observers since Leuwenhoeck have only been able to see simple, spherical globules in man and in hot-blooded animals; elliptical, bigger and lenticular globules in oviparous animals, serpents, fishes, lizards, frogs, tetards, &c. as I shall make appear in this memoir.

It appears that the naturalists have not been patient enough in continuing and repeating their observations; they have also too much neglected the familiar use of the microscope; it is a delicate instrument, difficult to manage, and, above all, to use with facility.—It is requisite that we should be conversant with the rules of optics, with the phenomena of light, and, above all, that we be well acquainted with the mechanism of the eye, and the construction of the instrument that is made use of.

I have made use of the simple microscope of Lyonet, described in the Acts of Harleim, and in Spallanzani's work on Circulation, translated into French, by professor Tourde: this is unquestionably the easiest of all that I have seen. Spallanzani employed no other in the experiments of the work just cited; but I have ascertained, from the first steps that have been made in this pursuit, that the simple microscope, however good it may be, whatever habit may have been acquired, in the art of observing and managing this instrument, will prove insufficient in many cases. Spallanzani, whose sagacity is well known, exhibits an instance of it.—No observator has been more on his guard against error than he, more inventive in the process, or more fertile in discoveries; and yet he speaks of the circulation of the blood in the germen or fœtus of a pullet in incubation, of the circulation in salamanders and tetards, of the globules of the blood, of their form and their volume in vessels and out of vessels, without recognizing their difference of volume and diameter; an incontestible proof that the microscope which he made use of, did not magnify considerably; for otherwise he would never have said, "the globules are the same within and out of the open vessels, proceeding from the mesentery of the salamander, &c."

I have, therefore, adapted a compound microscope made by Rochette, of Paris, to the case of Lyonet; but being wearied with so many handlings, and with the preparations which the instrument demanded, in order properly to place the mirror, the object glass, and the object to be examined, I made the microscope moveable, likewise, the microscope, from right to left before, and from top to bottom, by means of pivots and a screw. Another facility or improvement consists in three copper pipes, receiving one the other as for an astronomical glass, about 70 millimeters, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches each; one for the lens or the objective, the second for the middle glass, and the third to receive the ocular or eye glasses.—By these pipes, I can lengthen the microscope to about eight inches, can retrench the middle glass in case of need, reduce the length of the tube to three inches, when I have occasion to combine a strong light with the greatest degree of magnifying.

For the construction of the microscope, artists are obliged to proceed between two perilous extremes. A great length gives a proportionate magnifying, the length being divided by the focus of the objective, or of the lens, while the clearness diminishing according to the square of the distances, the objects or their images are so much more big and obscure as they are further off, and so much clearer and smaller as they are nearer. The maximum is

shen 7½ inches, and the minimum three inches for the length of the microscope.

With respect to the lenses, they are all too big, and have too large a field or surface: it is only those of Dollond that come near perfection, which perfection consists in the following particulars:—In order that a convex, a lens, or a microscopical glass be good, it ought to be the thinnest and the most convex possible. In order to combine these two conditions, in lieu of being spherical, these glasses are lenticular, that is to say, made not of two hemispheres, but of two very thin segments of a sphere; in a word, in order to be good, a lens ought to have its field or surface only the third part, or even the fourth, if it be possible, of the length of its focus. The reason of this is obvious; more light is lost in proportion to the thickness of the glass, whilst the magnifying depends solely on the convexity of the surfaces, and not upon their distance from one another.

(To be concluded in our next.)

COBWEBS.

THE following is the substance of a Memoir on Cobwebs. By M. C. L. Cadet, pharmacian.

Spiders have often attracted the curiosity of naturalists, and the attention of physicians. The former have advantageously studied the manners of those insects; in spite of the repugnance which they naturally inspire, means have been found to render them interesting, by describing the industrious manner in which they spread their webs, to seize their prey, by observing the multiplicity and the disposition of their eyes, ranged upon their motionless head, in a geometrical order, conformable to their wants.—Their combats, the singularity of their amours, their sensibility for music, their patience, every thing is admirable in the history of spiders.

Physicians have examined how far their bite is actually venemous, as is generally thought; they have observed that only two species are dangerous, and they have described the phenomena produced by the bite of the tarantula, or of the aviculaire de Cayenne. Swammerdam, Rossi, Baglivi, have left nothing unexplored on this head. We are now acquainted both with the effects of this bite, and the means to remedy it.

Cobwebs are considered by many people as a kind of vulnerary remedy or cure for wounds: in country places, they often apply them on slight cuts or wounds; and it appears that this matter actually accelerates cicatrization.—This property was not important enough to engage chemists to make an analysis of cobwebs; but as a febrifuge virtue has been attributed to them, superior to the quinquina, in some circumstances, I have considered that, in this respect, they deserve a profound investigation.

The following paragraph appeared in the 13th Number of the Journal of Rural Economy, (germinal, year 12) "Nous avons vu, il y a plus de trente ans, un bon prieur, &c." We have seen, for upwards of these thirty years, a worthy prior, the curate of Batheran, in Franche Comte, cure all the fevers in his parish and in the neighbouring villages, by the means of little pills of a very singular composition. He used to go into his barn, and to form, by rolling them in his hands, little pellets of cobwebs, such as he found them; this remedy he used to administer, in white wine, without letting the patients know the nature of it: he very seldom failed to cure."

"M. Marie de St. Ursin, being physician in chief of the Hotel Dieu, at Chartres, had, under his hands, at this hospital, a fever of the most obstinate kind: in vain had he tried bitters, quinquina, and all the resources that medicine offers, when one of the matrons of the hospital undertook the cure, with the certainty of performing it. Being interrogated as to her remedy, she refused to reveal it. M. Marie de St. Ursin, continued for some days afterwards his visits to the patient; at length, the hospital matron having a great consideration for the physician, consented to impart to him the febricitant remedy. At the very first taking of it, the access disappeared; the physician supposed that the imagination of the patient, his confidence in a new remedy, and above all, a secret one, might have suspended the access; and he waited, but in vain, for its return. At length, elated with her success, the matron proclaimed her specific, which was the very same as that of the good prior, the curate of Batheran. The compiler of this Journal, struck with the new experiment of M. Seguin, on gela-

tine or jelly, applied to the treatment of intermitting fevers, suspects that there is in cobwebs, a principle analogous to that of animal glue; but he adds, 'the following experiments will prove that M. S. is mistaken."

From the said experiments, wherein cobwebs were boiled in distilled water, digested in the alcohol, heated by fire and the nitric acid, the author considers cobwebs as composed, 1. Of a brown extract, soluble in water, and unalterable by air. 2. Of a resinous extract, soluble in the alcohol, and very deliquescent. 3. Of a small quantity of albumine. 4. Of sulphate of lime. 5. Of carbonate of soda. 6. Of muriate of soda. 7. Of carbonate of lime. 8. Of iron 9. Of silex. And, 10. Of a little alumine. He proceeds: "As my experiments only extended to the cobwebs collected in my own house, I am of opinion that the quantity of sulphate of lime, of carbonate of lime, which they contain, as likewise of the silex and alumine, originates from or depends upon the place in which these insects live. It is probable that the analysis of cobwebs taken in gardens, or in habitations constructed therein, would not yield the same salts: physicians, therefore, ought only to consider them as accidental. What leads me to think that the place has a considerable influence on the nature of these webs, is, that the first which I analysed, were very acid, because I had taken them in a place where I preserved the acids necessary in my line of commerce.

But there are two constant results, which particularly merit the attention of those who believe in the febrifuge property of cobwebs, that is to say, the extractive matter soluble in water, and the resinous extract soluble in alcohol. It would be adviseable to try them separately on certain patients, in order to know in which the febrifuge property resides. When we shall have discovered the truly active principle, we may, by pharmaceutic preparations, give it a form and a taste less disagreeable.

The aqueous extract is not deliquescent: on the contrary, the resinous extract very speedily attracts the humidity of the air; probably it owes this property to the muriatic salts which it contains. The aqueous extract treated by the sulphuric acid, does not produce an acetous acid as ordinary vegetable extracts do; it appears saline and earthy, coloured by an animal matter. The alcoholic extract has the characters of resin; it is doubtless the matter, which being elaborated in the nipples that spiders have near the anus, forms, at other epochs, the yellow silk, of which some species compose their webs.

M. Accun says, in No. 200, of "La Bibliotheque Britannique," that the yellow matter which is found in vessels wherein spiders have been shut up, is a real wax, which may be obtained from those insects, by warming them gently. If spiders, in certain circumstances, produce wax, we need not wonder to find a resinous extract in their webs.

When medical experiments shall have confirmed the febrifuge property of these substances, I shall complete this analysis, says the author, by applying it to the different species of webs framed by these insects.

THE DRAMA.

SINCE our last nothing new or very important has transpired in the Theatrical world. But notwithstanding the various impediments, and the ill success, which opposed the opening of this theatre, it has kept in view the old adage — "Make hay while the sun shines."—The proprietors have already reaped an extraordinary good harvest, and the season promises to terminate very successfully.

On Thursday the 8th, the Drama of the *Castle Spectre* was very ably performed for the benefit of Chapman and Grove; indeed we have seldom seen the two leading characters better sustained than they were on this occasion, by Mrs. Young and Elliston.

Dowton, having fixed his benefit for Thursday the 15th, and for which he had chosen Foote's Farce of the *Tailors*; or a *Tragedy for Warm Weather*, the whole body of tailors became exceedingly irritated, and resolved to resent the insult upon their profession.—A committee was appointed at a *House* of *Call*, and a regular system of attack was determined upon; and *Flints* and *Dungs* united in one common cause, and the general cry was *vengeance*.

Previously to his benefit, Mr. Dowton received several anonymous letters, all strongly advising him to change the piece. At an early hour on Thursday evening both the galleries were filled, but means, unknown to the tailors; had

been taken by Mr. Winston to repress a riot, and protect the privileges of the actor and the house. Some Bow-street officers were provided, and a guard of soldiers patrolled before the doors of the theatre. The curtain was no sooner up, when a general hissing began; Dowton was pelted, and assaulted by a pair of scissars thrown at him from the gallery; the performance was not suffered to proceed; and the audience soon perceived that a regular plan was laid for a riot, and the cause of indignation was the obnoxious "*Tailors.*" The conduct of Mr. Winston (the Manager) upon this occasion was highly meritorious.—After a banner had been exhibited, setting forth, that it was the wish of Mr. Dowton to be heard on the subject of this dispute, which proved of no avail, he ordered a canvas to be immediately printed, stating that the farce of the "Tailors was changed for the "Village Lawyer," and attended himself on the stage with it: this, however, produced no effect. The majority of the audience resolved, at length, to take a decisive part, and crush this ignoble conspiracy. The managers no sooner understood the intentions of the respectable part of the house, than they resolved to second it:—the constables were called in, and the rioters were all taken out of the galleries, and lodged in the watch-house for the night; and, on Friday-morning, were examined at Bow-street, and compelled to enter into recognizances for keeping the peace. After the galleries were cleared, all went on pleasantly, and the farce of the *Tailors* was performed with applause.

The benefits this season have been uncommonly good.

Tom Thumb continues as attractive as ever; and never fails to bring a full house, and seems on every repetition to have some new incident. The Ghost, to render the scene more awful, makes his appearance with a lanthorn, the glass of which has been purposely stained green, which throws a deadly hue upon his appearance, and has a very good effect.

Much to the satisfaction of all parties, Mr. Graham will again superintend the transactions at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; and Mr. Wroughton will continue to be sub-manager. Mr. Braham and Signora Storace are engaged at this theatre.—Madame Parisot is engaged as principal female dancer at Drury-lane.

The German theatre, in Leicester-square, continues open, with unabated success. An English boy, but of German parentage, has performed at that theatre; he has talents, but they are obscured by his timidity.

ORIGINAL AND SELECT POETRY.

MISANTHROPY.

I LOVE the vivid lightning's flash,
The howling tempest's roar,
To see the stormy billows dash
Against the craggy shore.

I love to see from Etna's mouth
Descend the liquid fire;
I'm joyous when the humid south
Sends forth diseases dire.

I love to dwell 'mid wars alarms,
Where horrors thick appal,
To hear the deadly clash of arms,
To see the hero fall.

I love to hear the night-bird scream,
To hear the ring-dove's moan;
I love to see despondence gleam
Upon the dying groan.

Where pestilence and famine stalk,
My soul delights to dwell;
And of the midnight murth'rer's walk,
My tongue delights to tell.

I love to see the child of want,
Who has nor friends or home,
Compell'd with ruthless hunger pant
In misery to roam.

I love to hear the cry of pain,
The voice of deepest woe;
I love to see the proud and vain,
By poverty brought low.

I love to see young beauty fade,
Her funeral dirge to hear;
I love the yew-tree's baleful shade,
And lonely churchyard drear.

I love to hear the madman rave,
Or melancholy moan,
Or widow at her husband's grave,
With heartfelt anguish groan.

I love to see the mildew dire
Rob spring of half its charms,
To see the furious raging fire
Spread forth its wild alarms.

Where Afric's sons in slav'ry dwell,
I willing would reside,
With smiles to mock their dying yell,
With taunts their pain deride.

'Mid horror's gloom I love to stroll,
Far from each ray of light;
For dark and gloomy is my soul,
As shades of deepest night.

Start not because my words are rude,
I am of woman born;
But I have felt ingratitude,
And borne the taunts of scorn.

Like thee I once was blithe and gay,
Like thee I'd cheerly sing;
'Midst verdant meads I'd joyous stray,
To taste the sweets of spring.

Like thee, my mind with mildness fraught,
Could feel for other's woes;
But fell despair this change hath wrought,
And ruin'd my repose.

Like thine, at sad misfortune's tale,
This breast would heaving sigh;
Nor did my heart or hand e'er fail
The needy to supply.

The gifts of fortune once were mine,
My virtues gain'd renown;
Ah! then I bow'd at beauty's shrine,
Nor did the fair one frown.

But slander has aspers'd my name,
My fondest wishes cross'd;
And at the hour I lost my fame,
My virtues all were lost.

Joyous the mazy dance I led,
Or join'd the mirthful song;
Time then on swiftest pinions fled,
Nor e'er appeared long.

But fortune, wayward as the moon,
And fickle as the wind,
Withdrew her shining stores too soon,
Nor pleasure stay'd behind.

For those with whom I shar'd each day,
With taunting scorn withdrew;
The girl I lov'd grew shy and coy,
And like them prov'd untrue.

Those who with rankling envy pin'd
To see my happy state,
Exulting now their efforts join'd
To work their inward hate.

Foul slander threw her arrows keen,
With sure and fatal aim;
They wing'd their treach'rous path unseen,
And blasted was my fame.

The timid stag, with hounds sore press'd,
Will face his cruel foes;
Despair then steels his coward breast,
He deals forth deadly blows.

Then am I wrong to hate mankind?
They've ruin'd my repose;
Despair they've planted in my mind,
With rankling thorns it grows.

Nor peace this breast will ever know,
Nor ever cease its pain,
Till death shall lay this body low,
And sleep eternal reign.

ODE,

Written after visiting Dryburgh Abbey, in Berwickshire, the seat of Lord and Lady Buchan. BY GEORGE DYER.

I.

While June, in rosy vestments gay,
Swells beauteous on the sight;
While yet the cuckoo cheers the day,
And slowly comes the night:
How sweet, on shelter'd bank reclin'd,
To sing (for song can charm the mind)
When noontide's feverish heats prevail;
Or near some oak's thick branches laid,
To muse within the silent shade,
And taste meek evening's mellow gale!

II.

Ah! pleasure, whither wouldst thou lead?
To hill, or clover'd dell,
To woodland walks, or flow'ry mead,
Or hermit's moss-grown cell?
To rosy nymphs, and tawny swains,
Go, breathe thy soul in rapt'rous strains,
And ply thy feet in sprightly dance;
Or if the hermit-haunt delight,
Assist some pious votary's sight,
And wrap him in seraphic trance.

III.

If fancy, nymph of elfin race,
Thy rural walk attend,
Then hie thee to the circle's space,
Where sportive fairies bend:
And when the night-winds slowly rise,
When moon-light slumbers through the skies,
Their little forms shall start to view;
And they shall sing and dance and play,
Till twinkles light the eye of day,
Then disappear—like morning dew.

IV.

But, oh! if soul of earthly mould,
Of heav'n not yet secure;
For vision'd ecstasies too cold,
May yet thy smile ensure:
Blest pow'r disdain not thou his pray'r,
For thou canst, with a matron's care,
More sober joys around diffuse;
Give him to glow with soul of fire,
Teach him to strike the rapt'rous lyre,
To claim high kindred with the muse.

V.

His passions, when they restless grow,
Song, like some god, should chain;
And, when his bosom melts with woe,
Song should endure the pain.
Where Tweed rolls swift his sounding * tide,
Fair Dryburgh's sainted walls beside,
Should such a pilgrim bend his feet,
Him would Ascanius bid to share,
Kind hermit-host, his hermit-fare,
And fair Emilia's smiles should greet.

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* The Tweed is unusually rapid and violent here.

VI.

And they should hail his pilgrim song,
(They love the tuneful race)
And shew him where the bardic throng,
Each holds a sainted place †:
And where, amid the valley gay,
The silver Edon loves to stray,
Would shew the village pastor's cot ;‡
Whence he, the bard of modest mien,
First peep'd to paint the living scene,
And he would bless the favourite spot.

VII.

But thou, hoar pile, § where bigot zeal
Could fix her baneful seat ;
And sloth her hideous form conceal,
Within the saints' retreat ;
Here Wisdom still shall find her cell,
And Love, with her associate dwell ;
The muse shall raise her temple here ;
And while Ascanius gazes 'round,
Still shall he call it holy ground,
His hallow'd bards shall still revere.

VIII.

" Gen'rous they were of soul, and yet
From greatness liv'd retir'd ;
Living they charm'd—and paid the debt,
And, not unmourn'd, expir'd.
Traveller ! within thy gentle breast,
Does kindness dwell, a virgin guest ?
Forbear to breathe thy pity here,
Survey the tribes of human kind—
Canst thou no living mourner find ?—
Then look around, and drop a tear."

ODE TO HOMER.

Translated from the German of Frederick Leopold, Count Holberg ; by the late J. S. Esq.

I.

HAIL to the bard ! to Homer hail !
From trembling lips and glistening eyes,
Burning, melting, ecstasies
Shall never fail
With gratitude's soft dew to swell thy song,
As in stupendous course it rolls along.

II.

All parent nature poured the torrent down
From Ida's sacred crown,
And saw its copious flood with look benign
Bursting from sources all divine.
With heavenly music, heavenly gleam,
Like the night's star-studded zone,
It sounded and it shone,
While laughing vales received, and echoes hailed the stream.

III.

Nature saw with look delighted,
And to the lucid brink invited
Her daughters graced with golden hair :
Truth and beauty light descending,
O'er its liquid bosom bending,
In pleasing wonder saw their own blest image there.

IV.

Nature early fondness shewed,
When in the sequestered vale,
Which with newly-mingled wave
Simois and Scamander love,
Thy mother, faint, let fall her precious load
Midst dew-drops of the dale.

V.

Ev'n then inspired,
" In a fine frenzy" didst thou gaze,
On the sun's departing blaze,
As o'er the impurpled Hellespont retired,
He kenn'd with greeting glance thy face
From the snowy heights of Thrace :
Straining to grasp the golden ball of day,
Thy little hands were spread, and redden'd in its ray.

VI.

Nature sweetly smiled
And fondly prest
The suckling to her parent breast ;
Fostered there her darling child,
Thy genius formed immense, as once she formed the skies,
And as she taught the rose
Its blushing beauties to disclose,
And drink celestial dew,
Thus formed and thus imbued, thy op'ning faculties
With graces ever new.

VII.

She gave thee with invention's flaming eye
New earths, new heavens to descry ;
She gave, (the utmost that her love could do)
Tears to every feeling true ;
These that with gushing flood the countenance o'erflow,
Where boisterous passions glow ;
And those, more mild and meek,
Which trembling eyelids pour
In trickling shower
Down the changing cheek,
Gave to thy soul
The dove's simplicity and eagle's might ;
Like to thy song
Now gliding soft along,
As rivulets by Cynthia's silver light,
Now thundering wild and loud as headlong surges roll.

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† This delightful spot, now the residence of Lord and Lady Buchan, was formerly a monastery. In a part of the chapel are now placed the busts of our English poets. Lord B. is well known as a man of letters.

‡ The author of the Seasons was born at Ednam, by which the river Edon passes. A Life of that poet has been written by Lord Buchan.

§ Dryburgh Abbey.

MODERN DISCOVERIES.

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

PATENT granted to George Alexander Bond, of Hatton Garden, in the Parish of St. Andrew Holborn, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman; for certain Improvements on the Construction of Clocks and other Time-Keepers, whereby they are rendered of much greater Utility and Service, both by Land and Sea, than any heretofore made use of. Dated March 26, 1805. The method of improving the utility of clocks, watches, or time-keepers in general, is by making the dial-plate on which the hours are marked, of some transparent or semi-transparent substance, so that the letters and figures, as well as the hands that point to the hour and minutes, not being transparent but opaque, and light placed behind, the hour may be known during the night, or in a dark room. Mr. B. has various ways of constructing clocks, so that the wheels or mechanical part of them may not intercept the light from striking upon the back of the dial-plate; so as to pass through and shew the hour.

These clocks are intended to be covered with a case, to prevent the light spreading over the apartment, provided the lamp or candle is behind the dial plate.

Time-keepers of this sort may be so constructed as to be placed, or fixed, in a window-shutter, or in a door, or over a door; or, in one word, in any situation to tell the hour in a dark apartment, the light being behind, whether candle-light, lamp-light, or day-light, his general principal being the transparency, or degree of transparency, in the dial-plate necessary for shewing the hour by the light shining through.

This improvement on the utility of clocks, by which they will shew the hour by night as well as by day, is applicable to clocks of steeples belonging to churches, or other public buildings, as well as to table clocks, or eight-day house clocks, whether they go with a spring or weights, or with a pendulum, or balance wheel, or whether in great or in small.

The substances of which he makes the dial-plates are, glass of all sorts, clear or coloured, ground or unground, enamel, china, or porcelain, tale, horn, paper, silk, marble, ivory, or alabaster; or, as before said, of any substance transparent or demi-transparent, so as to let sufficient light pass through to shew the hour: so that, provided it has that quality, the substance is not material.

Besides the transparent dial-plates above specified, made of glass, or other substances that admit a passage for the light, he also has a new method of making or manufacturing enamelled dials for clocks and watches, by which the polish and smoothness of surface, and general appearance, is highly improved, in the following manner: for, whereas dials, or dial-plates, as they are called, are made of enamel, on a plate of metal, by melting or fusion, so that they adhere to the plate, covering it with a thin coat of enamel, too thin to admit of being ground and polished, besides being liable to crack, in process of time, by the constant expansion and contraction of two thin substances, the one of metal and the other of vitrifaction, so closely united, and unequally operated upon by heat and cold.

His invention, in this latter case, is not tending to make dials or dial-plates of clocks and watches cheaper or more easily manufactured, but to make them more perfect in their form and polish, where fine work is wanted; as in the other case his improvement has the effect of rendering those useful machines still more serviceable than heretofore, by making them tell the time with equal facility and exactness by night as they now do by day.

Patent to Charles Frederic Mollersten, of Hackney Wick, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman; for a Chemical Composition and Method of applying the same in the Preparation of Hides, Skins, and Leather, Silks, Taffetas, and Linen, and to all Articles already made of Skins and Leather, thereby colouring and giving a beautiful Gloss to the same, rendering them Water-proof, and impenetrable to hot or corroding Liquids, and at the same time preserving them from Decay, and

keeping them soft and pliable. Dated January 23, 1805.—The nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, is as follows: To prepare the composition for the black colour, take two gallons of linseed oil, one gallon of whale oil, and one half-pound of horse grease, mingle them with four pounds of fine ground Prussia blue and four pounds of lamp-black, and afterwards boil them on a strong fire; to which add one pound of fine ground benzoin gum, previously well mingled in one gallon of linseed oil, of which one half gallon is put in the above, when the composition has boiled one half hour, and the residue when it is sufficiently boiled and ready. This composition is quite boiled enough when it gets so thick that no drops fall from any thing dipped into it; and it is afterwards fit for use when cold. For all other colours the genuine linseed oil must be well bleached; to two gallons of which put one half gallon of spermaceti oil and one half pound of Prussia blue; place them in a glass vessel in a strong sun, (the effect encrease by burning glasses, if necessary,) and when they have attained the same consistency as the black composition, after having boiled one half hour, take one pound benzoin gum, mixed with one gallon of linseed oil bleached, and add one-half of it to them, and place the same in the sun, as before, when it has attained the same consistency as the black composition. When ready, add the remaining half of the gum and oil. The colours used, are those composed of metallic and animal parts, or metallic only; as Mr. M. is not satisfied that colours composed of animal parts only will answer the purpose. Those colours which will admit an equal quantity of Prussia blue with that used in the black composition, will have an equal power of resisting heat or corroding liquids, without which their effect, as to those purposes, will not be so powerful, though equally so as to rendering water-proof the articles manufactured.

The mode of working the leather, and the necessary implements for that purpose, are as follows: for leather, after having been first well curried, especially that in its brown state, well draw it out with pincers, and nail it on a board to fit the oven; which board first cover with woollen blankets, and then lay the composition on the outside of the leather as thin as possible, by using iron scrapers of all dimensions, but at least of four inches breadth and six inches height. Every time the composition is so laid on the leather, put the board into the oven to dry the composition; and when it is taken out of the oven dry, and previous to the composition being again put on, the leather must be well rubbed with pumice stone, to smooth it more, and make the composition fasten on better. When this is done, until the leather possesses its regular gloss all over, it is (when taken out of the oven dry the last time) to be speedily taken loose from the board, and when cold is ready for use. If the leather be good, and of a smooth surface, it requires only to be done four, but if otherwise five, six, or more times; the last, or two last times, the composition had best be put on with the hand, to make it very thin and exact all over. The number of times the composition should be put on the leather, is very uncertain, as it depends entirely on its more or less fatness, thickness, or good quality.—The same rule exists for the time it requires to dry in the oven, which is in general in about an hour, except the last, or two last times, which take about two or three hours. Silk, taffetas, and linen, are done exactly in the manner above stated, but they may be nailed to a frame of any shape if required. The drying of the leather is done in an oven or furnace, which may be constructed larger or smaller, according to wish: the best shape and dimensions of it, notwithstanding, are nine feet in length, six feet in breadth, and four or five feet in height inside. Through two iron doors, in the front of the oven, as large as the opening, the boards are put in the oven on iron rails, which are placed on the two length sides; they are distant from each other about six inches, and may be made to introduce from two to twelve boards into it. The fire-place is made towards one side under the oven, and the flames and smoke go under and on all sides round the oven by means of fire-proof flues, which must be so well constructed, as not to admit in the oven even smoke. A slow fire must be kept during the working of the leather, not exceeding sixty degrees of heat. All boots must be done, formed, or shaped on blocks; in which manner already-made cartouch-boxes and ma-

litary accoutrements must be done previous to their being put in the oven.—Some woollen stuff must be put between the wood and the leather, to prevent the heat from affecting it.

Patent to James Tate, of Tottenham-court-road, in the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, Ironmonger; for an improvement to be added to, or used in, the construction of wheel carriages. Dated June 26, 1802.—The nature and properties of the said invention, to be added to, or used in, the construction of wheel carriages, and in what manner the same is to be performed, is as follows:—The object is to reduce animal labour, or to be used in aid of any other power which can be applied or used for drawing or impelling wheel carriages of any description, and for holding and retaining whatever quantity of oil may be necessary to be put in for the preservation of the parts in motion, as by the particular construction and disposition of the several parts, every essential movement of the said improvements have either their respective bearing in upright sockets or cups of oil, or are put in contact with upright cisterns of oil, so that the moving parts are continually moistened with it. These sockets, or the sockets or cisterns, may be made to hold any determinate quantity of oil, and thereby prevent the trouble and inconvenience of frequent oiling, or of the parts damaging for want of oil. And this reduction of animal labour, and assistance given to any other power that can be applied or used to draw in, or impel wheel carriages, Mr. T. performs principally by the application and use of new or improved friction wheels, constructed for this purpose; and partly or partially by the application of other friction wheels with horizontal axles or naves, placed in new and advantageous situations, by which Mr. T. transfers the friction from the nave, centre, or box of the wheel, principally to the axle of the new or improved friction wheels; which, by their peculiar construction for this purpose, admit of their axles being placed in a vertical direction, thereby admitting the whole weight of the carriage, and almost the whole of the friction, to descend to or upon as many verticle points or centres as there are wheels to the carriage;—which vertical points or centres of the new or improved friction wheels become the principal centre of motion as well as gravity.

When a carriage is constructed agreeably to the principles here laid down, (or where these improvements are added to an old carriage) it is evident the whole weight is sustained by the vertical axles of the new or improved friction wheels, and likewise all the friction produced by the weight of the carriage and load upon it; and that the hindmost of the lesser friction wheels sustains only that part of the friction produced by the draught, which bears various proportion to the weight, according to the plane the carriage moves on; and that the foremost of the friction wheels sustains hardly any friction, but serves to keep the large axle in its proper position, so that the whole weight, and nine-tenths of the friction, more or less, does absolutely fall and turn upon the said vertical centres, and this causes the carriage to move with so little power, that in many situations, and especially in going down hills, it would be adviseable to have a power of retarding its motion: and for this and other purposes, it will be convenient and proper that the large wheels should be fitted to turn upon the arm of the axle, as they usually have done; and then, by letting a stop fall down upon the large axle, to prevent its turning, all Mr. T.'s improvements are suspended, and the carriage moves on with its usual impediment of friction, till the stop is again taken off the axle; by this means also the advantage acquired by the use of his invention may be most accurately ascertained. When he made the experiment with a cart and load, which weighed nine hundred weight upon a plane, and with a weight over a pulley, when the large axle was at liberty to turn round, three pounds weight drew the cart along; and when the stop was let down on the axle, it required twelve pounds weight to draw it.

Patent to John Cox Stevens, of New York, in North America, but now residing in New Bond-street, in the county of Middlesex, Gent. for a Method of generating Steam.—The invention is fully described and ascertained in manner following; that is to say: from a series of experiments made in France, in 1790, by M. Belancour, under the auspices of the Royal Academy of Sciences, it has been found that, within a certain range, the elasticity

of steam is nearly doubled by every addition of temperature, equal to 30 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. These experiments were carried no higher than 280 degrees; at which temperature, the elasticity of steam was found equal to about four times the pressure of the atmosphere. By experiments which have lately been made by Mr. S.'s father, the elasticity of steam, at the temperature of boiling oil, which has been estimated at abour 600 degrees, was found equal to upwards of forty times the pressure of the atmosphere. To the discovery of this principle or law, which obtains when water assumes a state of vapour, Mr. S. certainly can lay no claim; but to the application of it, upon certain principles, to the improvement of the steam-engine, he does claim exclusive right. It is obvious, that to derive advantages from an application of this principle, it is absolutely necessary that the vessel or vessels for generating steam should have strength sufficient to withstand the great pressure arising from an increase of elasticity in the steam. But this pressure is increased or diminished in proportion to the capacity of the containing vessel. The principle then of this invention consists in forming a boiler by means of a system or combination of a number of small vessels, instead of using, as in the usual mode, one large one; the relative strength of the materials of which these vessels are composed, increasing in proportion to the diminution of capacity. It will readily occur, that there are an infinite variety of possible modes of effecting such combinations; but, from the nature of the case, there are certain limits beyond which it becomes impracticable to carry their improvements.

The Bishop of St. Asaph has in the press a Letter to Edward King, esq. on Virgil's Two Seasons of Honey, and his Season of Sowing Wheat, with a new and compendious Method of investigating the Risings and Settings of the fixed Stars.

The ingenious Mr. Allnut, of Henley on Thames, has invented a mode of printing plans of estates with moveable types, which unites three very essential things, correctness, neatness, and cheapness.

Mr. John Newland has in the press a Treatise on Contracts, so far as they fall within the Jurisdiction of a Court of Equity.

Mr. Reynold has announced his intention of publishing, by subscription, a whole length mezzotinto engraving of Madame Grassini, after a painting by Madame le Brun.

A very useful tract is just published, entitled Typographical Marks, used in correcting Proofs, explained and exemplified, for the Use of Authors. By C. Stower, Printer. A work of this nature has certainly been much wanted. It appears that the marks which are here described, are universally adopted in every printing-office throughout the kingdom. It often happens that errors are committed in consequence of the printer not clearly understanding the corrections and alterations of the author; it must therefore be highly desirable, that the common mode with which all printers are well acquainted, should be clearly understood and adopted by every author.

A simple and very useful discovery has lately been published by a member of the society of sciences and belles lettres, at Dony, for purifying water. He takes a common garden pot, in the middle of which he places a piece of wicker work; on this he spreads a layer of charcoal, of four or five inches in thickness, and above the charcoal a quantity of sand. The surface of the sand is covered with paper, pierced full of holes, to prevent the water from making channels in it. This filter is to be renewed occasionally. By this process, which is both simple and economical, every person is enabled to procure pure limpid water at a trifling expence.

Mr. David Booth, of Newburgh, in the county of Fife, has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, an Analytical Dictionary of the English Language, in two volumes, octavo. All the compound words, in which class the author includes almost every word of more than one syllable, are to be arranged under the respective roots from which they are derived. The original idea affixed to each root is to be investigated, and an account given of its secondary powers, as acquired from custom and from metaphor. The various inseparable prepositions and terminations of the language, are considered as distinct words, and explained in an Introduction, which is now in the press.

In consequence of the prejudice, particularly among the lower classes,

against the vaccine inoculation, the small pox is become very prevalent and fatal, in and about the metropolis. A committee of the medical council of the Royal Jennerian Society has been appointed to enquire into the nature and evidence of those cases of small-pox, which are said to have taken place subsequently to cow-pox, and have excited prejudices against the vaccine inoculation.

Dr. Robert Jackson is now preparing for the press, a System of Medical Arrangement for the Armies.

Messrs. Bewick, Nesbit, and Austin are now engaged upon a series of elegant engravings on wood, to illustrate the scriptures, and are to be printed to suit folio, quarto, and octavo Bibles.

Sir Henry Vasvasom, bart. has communicated to the board of agriculture an Account of an Establishment of a Seminary for Agricultural Education, at the little village of Melbourne, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. A school-house is to be built in the village for reading and writing, by subscription, among the landholders. A spot of ground, sufficient for the purpose, is to be attached to the building, the gift of Sir Henry, and which is to be cultivated by the master, and for his benefit by such of the children as are big enough, on holydays appointed for the purpose. In whatever sphere of life these children may hereafter be situated, a knowledge of agriculture, gardening, and rural economy, will probably be of use and comfort to them, in furnishing them with a healthy and innocent employment of their leisure hours.

General Servant has just published at Paris, in seven volumes, octavo, a History of the Wars of the Gauls and French in Italy.

The Philosophical, Historical, and Literary Works of the celebrated D' Alembert, are publishing at Paris, in fifteen large volumes, octavo.

An elegant work will shortly appear before the public, called the Indian Sportsman, being a complete detailed and accurate Account of the Wild Sports of the East; exhibiting at once both the Natural History of Hindostan, and the Manners, Customs, and Amusements of the Native and European Inhabitants.

We are informed, that a Compendium of Dr Doddridge's Family Expository is in the press, and will be published, by subscription, under the patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, for the benefit of a promising, but a fatherless child, a descendant, in the female line by the father-side, from that excellent magistrate, and christian, Sir Matthew Hale.

Independent of the London Institution, mentioned in our former numbers, we are proud to say, that two other grand Institutions have been spiritly brought forward in the British metropolis:—1st, called, "The General Institution," and its meetings is intended to be held in the centre of the town, between the Royal Institution in the West, and the London Institution in the East. It is intended to comprize a library of general references, and a reading room for foreign and domestic journals, newspapers, &c. &c.—2dly, for which already a very considerable sum has been subscribed, is solely to promote the study of the fine arts; and for this purpose, a gallery is to be built, and pictures to be bought for its decoration. The want of such institutions has long been felt by the inhabitants of the metropolis, the adoption of which does honour to the spirit of the capital of the British empire, which we have no doubt will be carried into execution with a degree of spirit worthy of the national character, and the enlightened period which has given it birth.

Mons. Poulleau has invented a musical instrument, which he calls the Orchestrino, which professes to unite the brilliance and expression of the harpsichord and piano-forte, with the softness of the human voice. The instrument is spoken favourably of by several of the members of the Conservatory of Music, who were deputed to examine and report upon its merits.

A work has recently been published at Gotha, entitled Felloplastic, or the art of representing architectural subjects in cork. The inventor of this art, though of thirty years standing, is unknown: the work is anonymous, but the author informs us, that M. May, who made the tour of Italy about sixteen years ago, conceived a violent passion for the art, which he brought to a high degree of perfection. This gentleman has executed thirty-nine models of this kind, among which are several monuments of Gothic antiquity, particularly the ruins of an abbey at Paulenzell, near Schuarzburg.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE uncertainty in which we left the state of public affairs last month, is removed. Lord Nelson is returned to England, but not, as we imagined and expected, the harbinger of a victory over the French fleet, and followed by captive ships: he is returned with the praise, however, of having done every thing, which the most meritorious officer could do to find the enemy; and to him we are indebted for the safety of our West India Islands, and the chance given to our squadrons to intercept the combined fleet, and to prevent its return to Europe. But the combined fleet is returned, is safely lodged in the harbours of Spain, and has effected its escape, if we may call it an escape, with the loss of only two Spanish ships of the line.

The history of this fleet is most extraordinary, and must have a wonderful effect on the powers of Europe. Great Britain boasts of its superiority over the sea; of its ruling, as the song impiously terms it, of its ruling the waves. But the sea is large, and the waves are not to be ruled; and the history of the combined fleet, if it tends to repress unbecoming arrogance, cannot create any despondency in our own strength, provided that strength is directed by prudence and energy. The French fleet left Toulon on the twenty-ninth of March: that port had been blockaded by Lord Nelson, but the French seized the opportunity of escaping, eluded his pursuit, passed through the Gut of Gibraltar, was joined by a Spanish squadron, and pursuing its course on the ocean, gave room to the wildest speculations, in which the cabinet was just as wise as any other club in the country. The minister, indeed, had enough to distract his attention: his intimate friend and colleague was discovered; and disgrace hung over his head;—and the terrible blow of impeachment was to be warded off. Reports upon reports were circulated on the destination of the French, and a considerable time elapsed before it was discovered that they were in the West Indies, and had anchored on the fourteenth of May at Martinique. Where was Lord Nelson?—To what part of the world was he steering?—Was he gone to the Brazils? to the Cape of Good Hope, or to Newfoundland? Every thing depended upon himself, and the public was soon gratified with the account, that their confidence might be safely placed in such a commander. He heard that the French fleet was in the Atlantic: he pursues, doubts not its course, and arrives at Barbadoes on the fourth of June. He was at Antigua on the twelfth, and his name operated as a charm: the French fleet hastens back to Europe. It had the advantage, by some days, of the noble admiral, who trusts to the look-out of our squadrons on the coast of France, and steers to Gibraltar, to prevent its re-entrance into the Mediterranean. On the twenty-second of July, it is discovered by the squadron under Sir Robert Calder, off Ferrol, at the distance of about ninety miles from Cape Finisterre Superiority of numbers, both of ships and guns, did not daunt the English: an engagement takes place, and at the close of it they find themselves in possession of two Spanish ships of the line, but not without considerable damage to their own ships.

The account of this engagement is now before the public, written by the commanders of both fleets. According to the English account, the action lasted four hours: the enemy had all the advantage of wind and weather: there was a great fog, which prevented the efficacious use of signals, and our squadron was brought-to to cover the captured ships. When these ships were properly secured, and the squadron put to rights, the commander expresses a confidence of giving some farther account of the enemy. The French admiral sends to his nation a fuller detail of the action, confirms the account of the greatness of the fog, which covered the whole van and rear of his squadron; but, "as far as he could see, all the advantage of the combat was on his side," and in the morning he saw the English to leeward, whom he thought he perceived to have retreated. Upon which he determined to pursue, though he did not perceive in his line the two Spanish ships Le Firme and Le St. Raphael.—Though the wind abated, the sea was high, and he could not engage the English, who bore down, in the manner he wished; but he made every

preparation to renew the engagement at day-break. In the morning he saw the English making every press of sail to avoid another action; and, being unable to force them to an engagement, he thought it his duty not to swerve farther from the line of his course. The fog, it seems, prevented him from giving a complete account of the loss of the Spanish ships, but he has the confidence to conclude his letter with this grand gasconade:—"In short, my lord, this affair has been honourable to the arms of both powers, and had it not been for the thick fog, which continued to favour the movements of the retreat of the enemy, he would not have escaped our efforts, nor a decisive action."

On these two different accounts, the nations of Europe will make their own comments. The French will boast of a victory, and they will even think it a sufficient cause of boasting, that they held such a contest with our force, though they were so superior in numbers, and lost two ships of the line in the engagement. The fact, however, seems to be, that they were certainly beat in the engagement, and were not willing to renew it; yet they were not so completely beat, as to give our commander sufficient confidence in his strength to renew it. He had suffered very materially in the action, and might fairly content himself with the fruits of his victory; and he might also be satisfied with the damage done to the enemy, who could not possibly be able to annoy us farther, and whose future efforts would be repressed by the force that we might collect to blockade it in Spain. Thither, however, the combined fleet has arrived, and our country has received as little damage almost as possible from this supposed very formidable expedition?

But what was the object of this expedition? A large fleet, with a great number of troops on board, sails to the West Indies, and returns without performing any exploit, worthy of such an undertaking. The emperor of France is not a man who plans idly, or whose views extend no farther than what may be apparent to any coffee-house politician. He may think that it is no small point gained, to teach his subjects that his fleets are blockaded his harbours no longer than he chooses; and that, when he chooses, he can send them to execute his commands. In such an expedition he forms sailors, whom the circumstances of the times have deprived of much experience; and he proves to the world, that he can, when he pleases, distract England by his manœuvres. He might have expected, that more ships might have been drawn off from their stations, and that the Brest and Dutch fleets might have availed themselves of the opportunity to come out, and assist in his grand scheme of invasion. Time must discover his real intentions; and it is certain, that the expedition is calculated to raise the spirits of the nation, and to lead them to entertain hopes of being roused from their naval lethargy, and of being able to cope in due time with the fleets of Britain.

But, whatever his sea views may have been, his continental plans went on uninterrupted. Russia and Austria might be displeased at the union of the Italian crown with the Imperial diadem; yet he arranged the affairs of his Italian dominions with the utmost facility, and returned to his French capital as a long established monarch might do from a summer's excursion. Scarcely was any time allotted for repose. He is soon after heard of at Boulogne; and, if we might give credit to our public papers, his arrival on the coast created an alarm in Britain. A speedy invasion was pronounced with the utmost confidence; but the people were not such fools to trust to these idle reports, nor to let their spirits be depressed, even if they were true. What, indeed, could be more ridiculous, than to read in one column exaggerated accounts of the efforts of the enemy, and in another, that the king was amusing himself at Weymouth, the Prince of Wales making an excursion of pleasure, the watering places in sight of the enemy overflowing with company, and every person of rank and distinction following his usual summer engagements. In this the sovereign and his people were perfectly right; for the only way to be secure against an invasion is to shew the enemy, that his threats make no impression upon us, and that his landing upon our coasts would create only a certain degree of confusion within sight of his army. Indeed it would be unpardonable in Britain to be any longer

alarmed by this bugbear of invasion.—Notice has been given too long for us to be unprepared; and if we are not able to resist one or two hundred thousand Frenchmen, supposing them to have landed, we no longer deserve to retain our possessions. To do this, it is evident that we have superiority of numbers; and the only doubt can be with respect to their skill and discipline. Sufficient time has been given to our volunteers to qualify them in the use of arms; but it does appear strange, that every method possible has not been taken both to ascertain their strength and their skill in arms. They are to assist the regular army in defeating the enemy, or perhaps may bear the whole brunt of the battle; yet we do not hear in their reviews and exercises, that they are ever mustered with the regular troops, and they seem to be kept as remote from each other, as if they had two different countries to defend. Since the volunteers are supposed to be inferior to the regulars, common prudence seems to dictate, that wherever there are regular troops in the neighbourhood of volunteers, the former should assist in training the latter: that they should be continually exercising together, and by frequent sham battles, in which, of course, the regulars would be the victorious party, the volunteers should be exercised in all those plans, which may enable them to defeat an enemy.

The threats of invasion have doubtless produced an effect on some weak minds, and they have been seized by some of the public papers, as a good method of calling off the attention of the people from their more important concerns. These, as we stated last month, relate to domestic affairs; to the situation in which they live; to the profuse expenditure of the public money; to the means of bringing it under the controul, as it ought to be, of the house of commons; to a perfect investigation of all the abuses that have crept in under the administration of the present minister; to a rigid enquiry into every part of the administration in which he and Lord Melville were connected together. These are points, we shall insist upon, of more consequence to the country, than the menaces of foreign invasion; and unless they lead to the restitution of the constitution, as settled at the revolution; to the restoration of triennial parliaments; to bring the representative to a dependance on his constituents, and not on the minister; to make the accounts thoroughly intelligible, and the granting of a supply impossible, until those of the preceding year have been fairly balanced; unless both king and people are led by the transactions that have lately been brought to light, to see the necessity of those measures, there need no menaces from the enemy: internal corruption will produce far more dangerous effects than foreign force.

The French emperor left his Italian dominions, contenting himself with the crown of Lombardy, and leaving the Pope and the king of Naples in the nominal possession of their dominions.—The former, assuredly, deserves every thing from his hands; for he has done every thing in his power to inspire into the minds of that silly flock, which still pays implicit reverence to the impostor, calling himself the vicar of Christ on earth, a confidence in his most dear son in Christ, whom he adorns with every virtue under heaven. The speech of the pope, on his return to Rome, has been published in the French papers, from which we learn, that the people of that illustrious nation rejoiced at his arrival among them, and gave the most striking manifestations of their piety and religion. At Fontainbleau, he tells us, he had the pleasure of beholding the most puissant prince, whom God had chosen to restore his true religion in France to its former publicity and splendour: that it is beyond the powers of language to express the love, the zeal, and the external veneration, which the people of France bear towards religion; that they were never tired of receiving his apostolical benediction, and that he did not leave the invincible emperor, till he had received from him numerous testimonies of his favourable sentiments. For these and other mercies he calls on his hearers to prostrate themselves at the foot of the Author of all those benefits, and humbly to supplicate him, through the intercession of the blessed apostles Peter and Paul, to protect and accomplish in his mercy all that he (the pope) in his weakness has endeavoured to begin for his glory, the extension of the true religion, the safety of all souls, and the advantage of the church and the holy see. The mixture of impiety and holy hypocrisy in this speech will shock the protestant reader; but it is a subject

of melancholy reflection, that so many of our fellow-creatures will be deluded by it, and that the Christian religion should remain tainted by such an impostor. The protestant, however, of any description, is just as culpable as the papist, if he takes his opinion of religion not from Christ and his apostles, but from the fallible traditions of men; and the flattery of sovereign power by a protestant bishop or minister, is even more disgusting, than when it comes from the mouth of a pope.

If the French emperor has for a time left his Italian neighbours in possession of their estates, apprehensions are entertained of his views upon Holland and Switzerland. A partition of the former country is now talked of, and Prussia is to be favoured in the division of the territory. It is by no means improbable, that something of this kind may take place, and that the quondam possessions of our king in Germany, may, with part of Holland, be irrevocably fixed to Prussia. This may be necessary to strengthen the hands of the latter, in case of a union between Russia and Austria against France.

Russia and Austria are assuming a more menacing appearance. Couriers are continually travelling about, and negociations are talked of; but whilst these courts are deliberating, France is acting; and before they can act, should they summon resolution for such a purpose, the season for operations will have passed, and the intervention of winter will disconcert their schemes. It is most probable, that the bustle made by Russia will end in its acquisition of Pomerania, and that it will be justified in our papers as beneficial to the good order of Europe. If English gold should be used in the purchase, we can only say, that, had it been thrown in the sea, it would have been used to a better purpose. Sweden will sink lower in the scale of Europe, and will fall again into its natural dependance on France.

The affairs of India do not bear the most favourable aspect. The natives have resisted, with great energy, an attack upon one of their forts, and made great slaughter both of the Europeans and the Sepoys in our army; yet our general entertains sanguine hopes of final success. There is a singular trait in his letter, describing the progress of the enemy, who is prevented, it seems, "from effecting any serious mischief, except by plundering the villages, and destroying the country as he passes." This mischief, termed not serious, is what England may expect from an invading army, if it is not resisted by valour and discretion; and, therefore, they well deserve to suffer, who at such a time do not endeavour, that both of these qualities should be united in our defence. Whilst we are thus preparing to defend ourselves at home, and overrunning an immense tract of country abroad, we are very free in our censures on the French for their conduct in Europe, and conceive, that it is the highest insolence for a foreigner to dare to think of treating us in the same manner as we treat foreigners.

The affairs of Jamaica still continue to be perplexed. That island has suffered materially by the alarm lately created in it, as the apprehensions of speedy invasion took people from their necessary labours. In such a state of affairs, every thing should be done to prevent internal discontent. The other islands will soon recover from the confusion into which they have been thrown; yet as the French have, notwithstanding our blockades, found the way to get at them, they are not without fears of an annual visit and annual contributions. Domingo is not yet a black island, and it still continues doubtful, whether they or the French are ultimately to rule over that fertile country. America enriches itself by commerce and industry; but lately has had some grounds of complaint on the seizure of their ships by us, which will probably be amicably settled. There is no reasoning, however, on a future political event, when we reflect on the manner in which we entered into the Spanish war.

The united kingdom has had reason to rejoice in a slight event in one, but very important in another point of view. This is the defeat of Lord Castlereagh as candidate to represent the county of Downshire. With respect to himself, it is of little importance, as a treasury borough will be open for him, whenever it is requisite for him to take his seat in the house of commons: nor is it of the first importance that he owes his disgrace to the support he has given to Lord Melville, and to the measures of the present minister. But it is a matter of great consolation, and what was little expected, that a county of Ireland

should be capable of shewing its independence; that it is not a ministerial borough; and its independence is shewn in throwing out a minister with all the wealth of India at his controul. This example may have a powerful effect in the sister isle, and the representation of Ireland will hereafter be of a very different nature from that of Scotland. The English and Irish may then congratulate each other on the mutual benefits received by the union.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST, 1805.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible, (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

ARCHITECTURE.

THE Rural Architect, consisting of various Designs for Country Buildings; accompanied with ground Plans, Estimates, and Descriptions, by J. Gandy, A. R. A. 4to. 2l. 2s. bds.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Circle of the Sciences, consecrated by the Cross; a brief Attempt to exhibit the First Elements of Science, and to shew how every Branch of useful knowledge may be made subservient to the best Purposes, 3s. 6d.

The Art of Drawing in Perspective, from Mathematical Principles, shewing how to give every Object its true Place in the Figure, and every Part of a Landscape that Proportion, in Size and Distance from one another, which the Parts they are intended to represent hold in Nature; the whole illustrated by 50 engravings; by G. Douglass, 2 Parts, 9s.

COMMERCE.

Commercial Arithmetic, with an Appendix upon Algebraical Equations, being an Introduction to the Elements of Commerce, by C. Dubart, 12mo. Symonds.

Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation, with brief notices of the Arts and Sciences connected with them; containing the Commercial Transactions of the British Empire, and other Countries, from the earliest Accounts to the Meeting of the Union Parliament, in January, by D. Macpherson, 4 vols. 4to. 8l. 8s. Richardsons.

DRAMA.

The Stage; or, Theatrical Touchstone, by Pertinax Probe, Esq. No. I. price 9d.—to be continued every fortnight.

EDUCATION.

The Child's French Grammar; intended as an Introduction to the Practical French Grammar of Wonostrocht, by J. Kelly, 1s.

An Essay on English Elements, Accents and Prosody, respectively derived from Principles common to every Language, ancient and modern, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

GARDENING.

A Short Treatise on several Improvements recently made in Hot-houses; illustrated by nine plates, by J. Loudon, 8vo. 12s.

A new edition of the Rev. Mr. Marshall's admired work on the Knowledge and Practice of Gardening, with Hints on Fishponds, &c. 5s.

HISTORY.

An Historical Account of the Black Empire of Hayti; comprehending a View of the Principal Transactions in the Revolution of Saint Domingo, with its Ancient and Modern State, by Marcus Rainsford, Esq. 4to. 2l. 2s.

History of all the Events and Transactions, which have taken place in India, containing the Negotiations of the British Government relative to the glorious Success of the late War; addressed to the Honourable Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, by his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Wellesley, Governor-General of India, &c. 4to. 10s. 6d.; large paper 15s. Stockdale.

LAW.

A Report of the Trial for a Libel, brought by John Thomas Troy, a Roman Catholic Priest, and titulary Archbishop of Dublin, against Henry Delahay Symonds, for a Libel in the Anti-Jacobin Review; damages laid at Ten Thousand Pounds; tried at the Court of King's Bench, sittings before Lord Ellenborough and a Special Jury, in Westminster Hall, on Thursday, July 11, 1805; verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages Fifty Pounds. Printed by H. D. Symonds to give away.

MEDICAL.

Proofs of the Efficacy of the Cow-

Pock, with an Answer to the Objections lately raised against Vaccination, by R. T. Thornton, M. D. to which is added, Memoirs of Edward Jenner, M. D. from Dr. Lettsom's Oration, delivered before the Medical Society of London.

An Inquiry into the Nature and Action of Cancer, with a View to the Establishment of a regular Mode of curing that Disease by Natural Separation, by S. Young, 8vo. 4s. 6d.

A Treatise on the Process employed by Nature in the suppressing the Hemorrhage, from divided and punctured Arteries, and on the Use of the Ligature; concluding with Observations on Secondary Hemorrhage, by J. F. D. James, M. D. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

MINERALOGY.

A System of Mineralogy, comprehending Oryctognosy, Geognosy, Mineralogical Chemistry, Mineralogical Geography, and Economical Mineralogy, Vol. II. 12s.

MILITARY.

A Drill of Light Infantry and Riflemen, as arranged for the Cumberland Rangers, by Lt. Col. H. Howard, 2s.

Instructions for the Use of Yeomanry Corps of Cavalry, by Col. Herries, Vol. II. 10s. 6d. Symonds.

An Appendix to the Light Horse Drill, by a Noncommissioned Officer of the London and Westminster Light Horse Volunteers, 4s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Essay on the Principles of Human Actions; being an Argument in the favour of the Natural Disinterestedness of the Human Mind; to which are added, some Remarks on the Systems of Helvetius and Hartley, 8vo. 5s.

Mental Recreations; four Danish and German Tales, entitled, Henry and Emelia, the Noble Suitor, Paladin, the Young Dane, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

An Essay on the Principle and Origin of Sovereign Power, by a Dignitary of the Church, 8vo. 7s.

Effusions of Love, from Chatelar to Mary Queen of Scotland, from a Gaelic MS. in the Scotch College at Paris, fc. 8vo. 5s. bds.

Directions for Learning to Swim, by attending to which a Person who has never been in the water may escape being drowned, by Dr. B. Franklin, L. L. D. 1s.

NOVELS.

The Paraclete, by T. P. Lathy, 5 vols. 11.

The History of Victoria Mortimer, by Mrs. H. Berkenhaut, 4 vols. 18s.

Louisa; or, the Black Tower, by G. D. Hernon, Esq. 2 vols. 9s.

Herman and Emilia, from the German of La Fontaine, 4 vols. 18s.

Eugene and Eugenia; or, one Night's Horrors, from the French of Desfarges, 3 vols. 12s.

POETRY.

Juvenile Essays in Verse; with Explanatory Notes, and Additional Remarks, by F. Dwarris, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

New Edition. Poems, by W. Mason, M. A. (the Author of the English Garden), containing, Monody on the Death of Mr. Pope, Odes, Elegies, Dramatic Poems, Elfrida, Caractacus, Letters, &c. &c. 7s. 6d.

The Loss of the Abergavenny, a Poem, with Notes; in which are dispersed a Number of interesting Anecdotes, never before published, by J. Barlow, 2s. 6d.

Amatory Poems, with Translations and Imitations, from Ancient Amatory Authors, fc. 8vo. 3s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Reports from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Papers relating to the repairs of his Majesty's Ships the Romney and Sensible, while under the command of Sir Home Popham, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

POLITICAL.

Considerations for and against a South American Expedition, 2s.

Substance of the Speech of J. C. Curwen, on the 7th June, 1805, on the Petition of John Duke of Athol, praying for further Compensation on the Revenue of the Isle of Man, 1s. 6d.

RELIGION.

The Doctrines of Heathen Philosophy compared with those of Revelation, by Joseph Priestly, L. L. D. F. R. S. 8vo.

Index to the Bible, in which the various Subjects which occur in the Scripture are Alphabetically arranged; with accurate References to all the books of the Old and New Testament, designed to facilitate the Study of these Invaluable records, by Joseph Priestly, L. L. D. F. R. S. 12mo. 5s.

Sermons sur les points plus importans de la Doctrine Evangelique, par Rev. E. Gibert de Guernesey, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Taylor.

The Clergyman's Assistant in the Discharge of Parochial Duties, specially those of a Private Nature, by J. Robinson, M. A. 8vo. 5s.

Serious Thoughts on the Birth of a Child, by the Rev. T. Porter, 1s.

Lyra Evangelica; or, an Essay on the Use of Instrumental Music in the Christian world; containing Critical Remarks on Authors who have written in Vindication of the Practice; Anecdotes of Church Music, and Thoughts on Oratories, by J. Jefferson, 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Interesting Conversations on Moral and Religious Subjects, interspersed with Narrative, by a Lady, 5s.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese at his Triennial Visitation in 1805. 8vo. 1s.

A Treatise on Religious Experience, in which its Nature, Evidences, and Advantages are considered, by C. Buck, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

A View of the Social Worship and Ordinances observed by the first Christians, drawn from the Sacred Scriptures; being an Attempt to enforce their divine Obligation, and to represent the Guilt and evil Consequences of Neglecting them, by J. A. Huldane, 12mo. 4s.

A Sermon Preached in Holyrood Church, May 12, 1805, on occasion of the Death of the late Rev. B. Johnson, D. D. by Rev. J. Johnson, 8vo. 1s.

The Book of Job, metrically arranged, according to the Masora, and newly translated into English, with Notes Critical and Explanatory; accompanied on the opposite Page by the authorised English Version, by the Right Rev. Joseph Stock, D. D. 4to. 1l. 1s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Naufragia; or, Historical Memoirs of Shipwrecks, and of the Providential Deliverance of Vessels, by J. S. Clarke, F. R. S. 6s. 6d.

REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON,

From July 21 *to August* 21, 1805.

ACUTE DISEASES.	
Quotidian Intermittent	2
Tertian ditto	1
Inflammatory Sore Throat	1
Typhus	2
Inflammation of the Eyes	1
——— Bowels	2
——— Liver	1
——— Lungs	1
Catarrh	16
Dysentery	3
Acute Rheumatism	6
Cholera	1
Erysipelas	2
Small Pox	1
Measles	1
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Consumption and Hœmoptysis	11
Chronic Catarrh and Dyspnœa	4
Dyspnœa	3
Asthenia	9
Melancholia	1
Epilepsy	1
Head-ach	10
Vertigo	1
Dyspepsia	15
Colic	1
Enterodynia	3
Painter's Colic	2
Palsy from Lead	1
Chlorosis	3
Menorrhagia	3
Leucorrhœa	1
Hysteria	1
Chronic Rheumatism	10
Lumbago and Sciatica	3
Hemiplegia	1
Dropsy	7
Worms	10
Piles	2
Diarrhœa	2
Tape Worm	1
Dysuria	1
Syphilis	2
Scrofula	2
Cutaneous Eruptions	4
Number of Cases	165

The state of health in the metropolis at present, offers little room for medical observation. The diseases of winter have nearly disappeared, while those peculiar to the hot months have not yet begun to occur. One case of cholera only has been observed: a circumstance which seems to refute, at once, the popular prejudice that cholera arises from the use of fruit, rather than from the influence of heat upon the human body: the present season continuing to be remarkably cool.

Finding the bark little to be depended upon, in intermittents, probably in consequence of great adulteration, the reporter has lately had recourse to a medicine, which was long ago preferred to the bark by Dr. Pitcairne, viz. camomile. In three or four cases of tertian, a scruple of powdered camomile, with five grains of ginger, taken every two hours in the absence of the fit, has

speedily effected a cure. The latter has the recommendation, too, of being a cheap medicine, which is a material circumstance in many public charities; while the bark, adulterated as it is, is extremely expensive.

In the two cases of contagious fever, which stand in the preceding list, their origin from contagion could not be traced. The season appears to be unfavourable to the spreading of contagion when it is produced, so that the few cases, which we now see, are generally sporadic.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS.

Together with Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.

SALE OF THE KING'S SPANISH SHEEP AT KEW.

By a Purchaser.

(See Vol. II. No. 9. p. 189. for an Account, by the same Gentleman, of the Commencement and Views of this Annual Sale.)

THE sheep were exhibited this year, as the last, in Kew-lane, on Friday, Aug. 16, the sale commencing between two and three o'clock. The company, consisting partly of buyers and amateurs, from various parts of the kingdom, and, in part, of others attracted by curiosity, were full as numerous as last year. Sir Joseph Banks, as before, did the honors, as president of the exhibition, with infinite politeness of attention, and had the satisfaction of meeting a most respectable company, and of getting through the business of the day, with the utmost cheerfulness, and increased success. Lord and Lady Jersey, the young Lady Villiers, Mr. Angerstein, Colonel Fullarton, J. Fane, Esq. M. P. Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq. with some other persons of rank, honoured the show with their company; also Mr. Bell, from Norfolk; Mr. Bartley, secretary to the Bath society; Mr. Wood, from Sussex; Mr. Lucas, from the vicinity of Bristol; Mr. Garrard, the cattle-painter; several breeders, from Yorkshire, the Midland Counties, &c. A considerable party dined at the Blue Anchor; and, as the dinner is intended to be annual, doubtless, in future, a more comfortable provision will be made. The stock sold at the following prices:

SHEARLING RAMS.

Lot.	*Pelled or horness.*	*Guineas.*
1	bought by Mr. Cox	21½
	Small Horns.	
2	Mr. Angerstein	30
3	Bartley	40
4	Hunter	31
5	Grigsby	30½
6	Fullarton	27
7	Beale	35½
8	Mr. Acton	47
9	Hurry	34
10	The Shepherd	26
11	Mr. Lucas	28
12	Knevet	48
13	Somner	28
14	Lucas	31
15	Bell	56
16	Angerstein	64
	Four-toothed.	
17	Mr. Henry	33
		610½

EWES.

Lot.	*Full-mouthed, or Aged.*	*Guineas.*
18	Mr. Kid	10½
19	Hunter	13½
20	Bannister	10
21	Hunter	10
22	Angerstein	20
23	ditto	23
	For Evans, Ireland.	
24	Stamford, the Shephd.	18
25	Mr. Pack	22½
26	Angerstein	24
27	Stamford	25½
28	Aiton	25
29	Angerstein	25
30	Ked	27
31	Aiton	24
32	Wood, Sussex	22½
33	Hurry	21
34	Pack	30
35	Cox	23
36	Knevet	35
37	Angerstein	32
38	ditto	30
		488½
		610½

38 Sheep Total 1094

1148l. 14s.

Last year's sale of forty-five sheep produced 590l. 10s. 6d.; the highest price of the rams being but 44l. 2s. of the ewes, 11l. 11s.; whereas the highest

prices this year were 64 and 32 guineas, and the lowest 21½ and 10½, the intermediate prices being generally high. The quality being nearly the same as last year, is the completest evidence of the opinion of breeders, and of the success of the Spanish cross. The wool of the Spanish sheep, far from degenerating, seems generally improving in fineness, in every flock kept in England; and the superfine cloth made from it, is in the highest repute; in fact, is equal to every possible purpose of beauty or durability. Samples of it may be had of Mr. Maitland, Mr. Addington, or of any of the considerable London woollen-drapers.

With respect to the quality of the articles here exposed to sale, whether as to fineness of fleece, size, or form of the animals, it was variable. Some of the tups were of good size, and several of the ewes well-shaped; the fleeces, one or two perhaps excepted, were of the first degree of fineness; some indifferent, as we see in most flocks. It cannot, however, be expected, that his Majesty's managers would select the flower of their flock for disposal, independently of the consideration, that the royal flock never was supposed the best in the country, notwithstanding they are thoroughly and truly bred Spanish. It is usually judged, that Lord Somerville's and Mr. Tollett's flocks are superior to all others in Britain, in respect of fineness of filament in the wool. Those who were prejudiced against this improvement, formerly urged, that it would decrease the quantity of mutton, in proportion as it increased the quantity and fineness of wool, and that the fattening principle would be deficient. The apprehension, however, has turned out to be completely groundless; *because, from the smallness of the animals, more in number per acre, have been kept, and the quantity of meat has been rather thereby increased,* and the Spaniards possess and impart a fattening quality. It will be much to the advantage of all breeders interested in this subject, to consult Mr. Lawrence's General Treatise on Cattle, where they will find ample information on all points, whether of practical use or theoretical curiosity: indeed, he seems to have exhausted the subject, from its earliest to its present date.

P. S. Two months previous to the present sale, and, indeed, before it was supposed that prices here would have such a rapid rise, the writer of this, purchased six rams out of one of the finest flocks in England, at 50 guineas each, and six ewes at 30 guineas. Several of the rams, he apprehends, are now worth upwards of 100 guineas each, and of the ewes in proportion. Some Northumberland buyers missed their opportunity again this year, having limited their agents considerably too low. This speculation stirring in the north, where it has been most reprobated, and where new Leicester long wool, and fat dabs and greasy bits are the ton, is another powerful argument in favour of Spanish sheep: in truth, no stock on earth can be so proper for the Cheviot Hills. It is reported, that Lord Somerville is about to introduce them in Roxburghshire. The first lot being hornless, is an anomaly, or uncommon circumstance, since, in general, Spanish rams are horned, and the ewes hornless. Their figure is mean, compared with British sheep, which occasioned a sheep-jobber, present at last year's sale, to declare, with an oath, that the lots would not have averaged at five shillings a-head, in some of the Welsh markets.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

This event took place in the course of Sunday night, Aug. 25. His Royal Highness expired at his house, in Upper Grosvenor-street, after a long and severe illness. The Duke of Gloucester was born Nov. 25, 1743; and, on the 6th of September, 1766, married Maria Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, natural daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. This marriage occasioned the noted act by which every member of the royal family is precluded from marrying, without the king's consent. His Royal Highness was Duke of Edinburgh as well as Gloucester, and Earl of Connaught, in Ireland. He was, likewise, a field-marshal, col. of the 1st regt. of foot-guards, chancellor of the university of Dublin, ranger and keeper of Cranbourn chace, ranger of Hampton Court park, warden and keeper of New Forest, and knight of the most noble order of the garter. The Duke was an amiable character in private life; his manners were characterized by mild affability, and he was generally considered as ever ready to patronize distress and unfriended merit. The Duke was not distinguished by any very brilliant talents;

but he was endowed with an excellent plain understanding, and could certainly have figured at the head of political characters, if he had been disposed to turn his mind towards active employment; but the Duke loved a retired life, and, although ready to give his opinion in matters of national importance, was never forward in offering it. It has been reported that his Royal Highness was frequently consulted by the king, on matters of state; and this much is certain, that the Duke always firmly supported the dignity of the crown, and yet invariably shewed that he was firmly attached to the constitutional rights of the people. He was never supposed to mix in political cabals, or to lend his countenance to a party, considered merely as such; but, although plain, and without art or dissimulation in his nature, he never failed to maintain the proper dignity of his character, and, in short, had no other foibles than what are reckoned inseparable from human nature; which foibles, however, were lost in the well-tempered urbanity of his manners, and the liberality of his temper. The Duke of Gloucester has left issue, the Princess Sophia Matilda, and Prince William Frederick, who succeeds to the honours.—The Duke's death has been attributed to different complaints, and may, in reality, have been the effect of a complication of several, as his Highness was advancing in years: but the more immediate cause was a most severe cold which he caught at the late review on Wimbledon Common, when he was completely wet through. On Sunday forenoon, his Highness received the sacrament; after which, he took an affectionate leave of his family. He was speechless some hours before his decease; on the ascertainment of which, expresses were dispatched to the different branches of the royal family, &c. &c.

Died.]—At Tunbridge Wells, in his 71st year, George Bussy Villiers, Earl of Jersey and Viscount Grandison, in the kingdom of Ireland. His lordship was on a visit to the Viscount and Viscountess Villiers, at Prospect Lodge, and had accompanied them that morning to the Wells. Upon his return from the walk to Prospect Lodge, after drinking the waters, his lordship suddenly fell down in a convulsive fit, and almost instantly expired. His lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by George Viscount Villiers, his eldest son, who lately married Lady Sarah Fane.

A very wonderful instance of the power of a single horse, when assisted by human art and ingenuity, was lately exemplified near Croydon, in Surry, upon the new iron railway. As the said railway is now completed, and has been already opened for the carriage of goods, all along the way from Wandsworth to Mertsham, a bet was made between two gentlemen, that a common horse should draw thirty-six tons, for the length of six miles along the said road; and moreover, that he should not only draw this weight from a *dead pull*, but that he should, likewise, turn it round the occasional windings of the road. On the day fixed upon for the trial, a great number of gentlemen and spectators, of all descriptions, assembled near Mertsham, to witness this boasted triumph of art. Twelve waggons, loaded with stones, each waggon weighing above three tons, were chained together, and a horse taken promiscuously from the timber-cart of Mr. Harwood, was yoked in. The horse started from near the Fox public-house, and drew his great chain of waggons, with apparent ease, to near the turnpike at Croydon, a distance of exactly six miles, in one hour and forty-one minutes;—a progress which may be considered as nearly at the rate of four miles an hour. In the course of this time, the animal was stopped four times, with a design to show that it was not by the impetus of a descent, merely, that the power was acquired; and, after each stoppage, he drew off the chain of waggons from a dead rest. Having thus fairly gained his wager, Mr. Banks, who had laid the bet, directed four more loaded waggons to be added to the cavalcade, with which the same horse again set off with undiminished power; and, still further to show the wonderful effect of the rail-way, in accelerating motion, he directed the attending workmen, to the number of about fifty, to mount on the waggons, when the same horse again proceeded, without exhibiting the slightest symptoms of distress; and, in truth, there scarcely appeared to be any limitation of his draught. After the trial was over, the waggons were taken to the weighing machine, and it appeared that the whole weight, which had been actually drawn, was, pretty correctly, as follows:

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
The ten waggons first linked together weighed	38	4	2
The four ditto, afterwards attached - - -	13	2	0
Supposed weight of fifty labourers - - -	4	0	0
Total	55	6	2

It is very unconsolatory to find, and we are extremely sorry to be obliged to mention, the late extraordinary rise of flour and bread corn, in the metropolis, and in different parts of the country; when, from all present appearances, we are on the eve of enjoying a most productive and abundant harvest. Never scarcely, in the memory of man, did the sickle enter upon a more luxuriant crop, and wherever the eye can reach, plenty seems to have emptied her golden cornucopia—

"The yellow harvest, big with spoil,
"Rewards the happy farmer's toil."

But, notwithstanding the particular bounty of Providence, in this respect, the monopolist, there is every reason to presume, will, with impunity, take especial care, in the course of the ensuing winter, to guard the public against the multitudinous excesses of plenty; and this, too, notwithstanding the remarkably large importations which have been made into different parts of the kingdom. We may further remark, that some of the wheat lately imported into the port of London, as per separate bills of entry, is as follows:—On the 15th of July last, 7090 quarters; on the 16th ditto, 11,400; on the 17th ditto, 4360; and on the 18th ditto, 12,570. Total amount of quarters of wheat imported within the above space, 35,420. —It has frequently been represented, but to little effect, that the present corn-market ought to be enlarged, and rendered more commodious, and also made a free market; and that, on its present scale, it is by no means adequate to its proper purposes, and moreover, that a second market should be erected in a distant part of the metropolis. It is universally admitted, that government, as we call it, even in its present deplorable state, possesses the lawful means of remedying long-existing defects in the present corn-laws, and of promoting and passing such new laws as might remove all complaints, and secure an adequate supply of provisions for us;—but to such a height of negligence, or want of public spirit—such a height of pride, or depravity, or folly, have the ministers of our day arrived, that with a kind of malicious and wilful obstinacy, they seem to set their faces against every measure which might have a beneficial tendency to introduce permanent improvements on this essential point.—

—This, among many others that might be adduced, affords an additional argument, a confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ, that the ministers which we have been so long plagued with, and who have so long infested the head offices of the state, (and whom the public, even now, are ready to spue out of their mouths, as luke-warm water) are totally inattentive to the melancholy and disconsolate sufferings of the indigent poor; and, judging from the experience of many years past, we have every reason to believe that the future conduct of such impious men as now bear sway amongst us, were they to rule for a considerable length of time to come, (which God forbid!) will corroborate and confirm our opinion long ago entertained, that *government is rotten even at the very core!* Why do not those men, if *such* they would be really thought in the opinion of the world, were it only to save appearances (and without this, virtue itself is but half virtue,) advise the king (and how generous and sincere, and humane and pious, and what a worthy example of unpretended, undissembled honour and virtue would it appear,) to recommend to the house of commons, a subject of such general importance, and which, doubtless, requires the most serious investigation.—But, alas! reform forms no part of their disdainful and cruel system! Such messages were frequent in the reign of that most amiable princess, Queen Anne, who, in all the dignity of goodness, could put on bowels of unfeigned compassion, and a noble, tender-hearted beneficence, for her poor people, and whose esteemed and reverenced ministers were as importunate to bestow public benefits, as the present ones are to extend the occasions of innumerable and complicated mischiefs. Things, it is plain, are not *honestly managed* amongst us, and the worst of it is, that those who hold and exercise a fixed and established authority in the state, and whom it costs the nation so very much to maintain, are so vicious, and idle, and unfeeling,

that they will not even deign to keep up appearances; and no one incident of good has ever yet been *primarily derived* from them, nor can ever be expected to *originate with them*, unless from *self-interested motives!* The great end and principal object of all governments is, or ought to be, to promote the general happiness of *the many*, who bear all the burdens which *miserables* and wrong heads can lay upon them, and to relieve and comfort whom, in every condition and degree, (in lieu of obtaining their grumbled curses,) as it is the greatest duty, so it would, likewise, be one of the greatest blessings of human life.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] In London, Mr. W. Bryant, of Newmarket, to Miss Wrightson, daughter of Mr. W. of Bethnal-green, a contractor under the office of ordnance.

Died.] At Cambridge, in his 21st year, Mr. J. Coldham, of Caius College, eldest son of J. C. esq. of Anmer.—He was most disastrously drowned, while bathing with his brother, to the unspeakable affliction of his family and friends.—At the Wrestlers'-inn, aged 43, Mr. R. Colley, a travelling linen-draper, well known in this part of the kingdom.—In Trinity College, of an inflammation in his bowels, in his 21st year, Mr. F. W. Edwards, one of the scholars of that society, and eldest son of J. E. esq. of Blackheath, in Kent.—Aged 87, Mrs. R. Goud, formerly mistress of the Dog and Duck public-house, near Great St. Mary's-lane.—At Chesterton, in his 54th year, Mr. T. Dales, a respectable linen-draper.—In his 72d year, G. Richards, esq. of Stonely, co. of Huntingdon.—At Wisbeach, Mr. W. Fellows, hatter.—Aged 16, Miss J. Curtis.—At Clifton Hot Wells, in his 20th year, W. Beevor Finch, esq. son of W. Finch Finch, esq. of Shelford, in this county.—At Potton, in Bedfordshire, aged 75, Mr. S. Luke, formerly an eminent attorney.

CHESHIRE.

A mineral spring has been lately discovered in the small island of Hilbury, at the western extremity of this county, which possesses the power of curing rheumatical complaints. This wonderful property of the spring was accidentally discovered by a Welsh farmer, who had repaired to the island, for the benefit of his health, and in consequence of washing his hands in the water, which were much swollen with the rheumatism, he found immediate relief.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. T. Walker, son of Mr. W. brazier, to Miss Lightfoot, of Flookersbrooke.—Mr. Price, painter, to Miss Barker, of Tarvin.—Mr. O. Foulkes, wine-merchant, to Miss E. Hassall, of Clotton.—J. D. Cooper, esq. of Mayfields, in Staffordshire, to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. D. S. wine-merchant.—At Coreham, near Middleham, Mr. B. Smith, an eminent jockey, to Miss Alcock, of Tupgill.—The Rev. T. Wynne, of Tyddyn, in Flintshire, to Miss M. Calveley, of Stapleford, near Chester.—W. W. Richardson, esq. of Moullin lodge, in this county, and lieutenant in the 16th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Gildea, daughter of J. G. esq. of Ballinrobe, county of Mayo, Ireland.—At Frodsham, J. Lyon, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Urmson.

Died.] At Congleton, in his 34th year, Owen Lloyd, esq.—Mrs. Hawar, relict of the late J. H. esq.—At Bristol, J. Buckley, esq. of Chester.—At Chatton, in this county, Mrs. Russell, relict of the late Rev. W. R. of Lydleys Hayes, in Shropshire, and sister of the late Sir Peter Leicester, bart. of Tabley, in this county.—At Mold, the Rev. Edward Parry, rector of Llanferres, near Ruthin.—At Kingston, in the island of Jamaica, aged 22, Mr. E. Edwards, the last surviving son of Mr. E. E. bookseller, of Ruthin.—At Lymm parsonage, in this county, B. W. Molyneux, esq. of Hawkley-hall, in the county of Lancaster, a gentleman of strict integrity, and a most benevolent heart.

CORNWALL.

The preparations for making the seaport and harbour of Falmouth a station for the royal navy, are still going on, under the superintendance of commissioners appointed by government for that purpose. Of these commissioners, one or more constantly reside at Falmouth, and have done so for a year past.—Surveys have lately been taken of the most eligible spots for forming a reservoir for water, &c. for the use of the

ships and ships' crews. As the blockading system has been found in a great measure ineffectual, and is, besides, attended with much damage, loss, and inconvenience to the navy, it will, it is understood, be discontinued in future, at least, to a certain extent. Falmouth, as being situated at the very entrance of the English channel, will form the advanced guard, as it were, of our naval positions. It is not equally certain, whether our present rulers have really intended to form a dock-yard and permanent naval arsenal at Falmouth.—There are, however, many strong and obvious reasons for supposing that this great and beneficial measure may ultimately take place. There is more than one spot in this capacious and truly-excellent harbour, where a dock-yard may be formed of any extent; the cross channel and Carrick road afford sufficient scope and depth of water, without dredging up one barge-load of the bottom, for more than twenty sail of our heaviest ships, where they may swing in safety, at their own cables, while their attendant frigates, &c. would find ample accommodation in other parts of the harbour, and this anchorage might be enlarged to any extent, by scooping out the banks that bound the channels.—And, besides, the numerous winding creeks of this great harbour, which, tracing the circuit of its shores, has been estimated at not less than one hundred miles in circumference, afford room and depth of water for any number of ships to lie in ordinary, without being straitened for room.—Our naval establishment has increased so much of late years, that another port and dock-yard in the channel is become indispensably necessary, and no harbour in the channel can be put in competition with that of Falmouth. The present dock-yards are, and indeed have long been, unequal to their purposes in time of war: this is particularly the case at Plymouth, where it has been found necessary to enlarge the Hamoaze, by scooping out the mud near the town of Saltash, &c. They are, also, too contracted for even the ordinary of the navy, in time of peace. In the mean time, no doubt is entertained that a part of our fleets, especially if the war continue, will rendezvous there next winter.

Married.] At Probus, Captain Octavius Temple, of the 38th regiment, to Miss Dorcas Carveth.—J. Braddon, esq. of Newcott, in this county, to Miss Kingdon, eldest daughter of R. K. esq. of Holdsworthy, Devon.—At Llantegloss, Captain Charles Thomas, to Miss Ann Gouch.

Died.] At Launceston, Mr. W. Hill, formerly an apprentice to Mr. Radford, at the Devon and Exeter hospital, and lately a candidate to succeed him; a young man of superior talents, combined with great diligence, industry, and self-improvement.—At Falmouth, Mr. P. Brush, sail-maker.—At Camborne, in his 68th year, Mr. Keigwin, who for forty years and upwards practised surgery very successfully in the mines.

DEVONSHIRE.

Experiments have been lately made to ascertain the distances at which it may be deemed proper to place signal posts, in order to form a telegraphic communication between the harbours of Portsmouth and Plymouth. There will be about twenty-two points of communication in toto, of which ten now to be erected, will be in addition to the twelve telegraphic posts that have been already established. It is supposed that the time requisite for conveying maritime and naval intelligence, from one port to the other, will not exceed the space of half an hour.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Ecclesfield, Mr. J. Norris, merchant, to Miss F Dixon, daughter of the Rev. J. D. vicar.—At Derby, Mr. Whyman, baker, to Miss Cooper.—At Dronfield, Mr. Worrall, of Froggat, to Miss Wolstenholme, second daughter of the Rev. J. W. of Horsley-gate.

Died.] At Derby, in his 18th year. Mr. P. Webster, eldest son of P. W. esq.—Aged 60, Mr. Parsons, grocer.—At Winster, aged 21, Miss Griffiths, recently from Ashbourn.—At Weston-upon-Trent, in his 72d year, Mr. J. Robinson.

ESSEX.

Married.] In London, H. Sansom, Esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Magniac, of Maryland Point, in this county.—Also at Marybone church, London, the Rev. Robert John Francis, to Miss Bernard, of Chelmsford. W. Giblin, Esq. of Old Hall Rayne, in this county, to Miss Raison, only daughter of the late Rich. R. Esq. formerly of Speenam-land, in Berks.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Taylor, master of the Saracen's Head inn.—At Colchester, aged 72, Mrs. A. Bacon, late of Statton, in Suffolk. She was greatly respected as being very charitable among her poor neighbours.—At Maldon, in his 81st year, Mr. J. Moss, a freeman of the borough.—In the prime of life, Mr. H. Finch, farmer of East Hanningfield. Mr. F. went out into his fields, in perfect health, and, having while there, untrussed his points, with an intention to ease a call of nature, he suddenly received a sting on the thigh, which at first he thought had been produced by a nettle. The wound, however, was soon attended with all those fatal symptoms, which proved it to be the bite of an adder, and which soon unfortunately terminated in his death.

Lately, in the West Indies, of a fever, in his 20th year, Mr. G. Tindal, midshipman, in the ship of war Centaur, and son of R. T. Esq. of Chelmsford.—At the lodge at Thorndon Hall, at the advanced age of 104 years, Mrs. Manders.—The Rev. J. Salt Lovatt, 27 years rector of Loughton.—At Bromfield, Mr. Joseph Cornhill, for nearly 30 years a good and faithful servant to his employers, constantly attentive to the duties of his situation, peculiarly civil to the customers, and judiciously eyeing the interests of his masters. As such, he experienced every comfort and assistance in his illness, that could possibly be desired, by such as knew the real worth and value of his character.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Painswick, Mr. T. Beard, wholesale tea-dealer, of London, and late of Hereford, to Miss Hogg.—At Nailsworth, Mr. Dyer, builder, to Mrs. Miller, relict of the late G. M. esq. of Woorzleworth.—Mr. Harris, clothier, to Miss S. Lock.—At Wotton-under-Edge, Mr. S. Hamblin, to Miss Woolwright, of the White Lion Inn.—T. H. Shepherd, esq. of Stonehouse, in this county, to Miss Shepherd, of Frome.—At Bristol, the Rev. T. E. Partridge, rector of Uley, to Miss Haythorne, of College-green.—At Berkley, Mr. Robert Pearce, merchant, to Miss Spillman.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. T. Price, attorney.—At his father's house, in this city, aged 27, Lieutenant Atley, of the South Gloucester militia.—Miss A. Gorges, 5th daughter of the late Richard G. esq. M. P. for the borough of Leominster, in Herefordshire.—Mrs. Rudge, wife of Mr. R. grocer.—At Upton-upon-Severn, Mrs. Beale, wife of S. B. esq.—At Llan Romney, the Rev. J. Lewis, rector of Bryngwyn, both in Monmouthshire.—At the hill, near Stroud, in the bloom of youth, Lieutenant F. Arundel, of the South Gloucester militia.—The Rev. Mr. Mew, vicar of Yardley.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, Lieut. Hibbs, of the Royal navy, to Miss A. Smith, sister to Mr. S. attorney.—W. Wellfitt, esq. of Manby, near Louth, in Lincolnsh. to Miss Leech, of Bidden, in this county.—At Selborn, in this county, J. C. Reeves, esq. of Russell-square, London, to Miss Sophia Storks.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. R. Brookman, attorney.—Mr. Chubb, governor of the house of industry.—At Southampton, aged 62, Mr. Lock, father of Mr. L. baker.—At Fareham, in his 32d year, P. Thresher, esq. a young gentleman of great benevolence of character, and deservedly regretted by his friends and poor neighbours.—At Woolley, near Romsey, C. Wade, esq.—At Church Oakley, near Basingstoke, Miss Chute, sister of W. C. esq. M. P. for this county.—At Upper Clatford, Mrs. Dowling, relict of the late Mr. T. D. farmer.—At Hill, in her 61st year, Lady Irvine, relict of the late R. H. General Sir John I. K. B.—At his seat, at Appuldurcombe Park, Isle of Wight, Sir Richard Worsley, bart. one of the privy council, and colonel of the South Hampshire militia. Sir R. possessed talents and taste for the cultivation of the polite arts, and was a liberal encourager of science in general. As he died without issue, the title will descend to the Rev. Dr. Worsley Holmes, of Pitford House, Isle of Wight. Lady W.'s fortune of 70,000l. will revert to her ladyship.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The two outermost buoys for rendering the navigation into Bury river more commodious and secure, have been lately laid down, under the direction of John Wedge, esq: and we learn that four others, with beacons to be erected upon them, are immediately to be placed there likewise, with a view to the completion of this laudable undertaking and spirited improvement. The respective bearings will soon be made public, for the general information of all the mer-

cantile and trading part of the community, that repair to the port of Llanelly, in Carmarthenshire.

Married.] At Eardisland, Mr. C. Hayward, an eminent farmer, to Miss Davis, of Reddimore.—At Ludlow, Mr. Burlton, stationer, of Leominster, to Miss H. Anderson.—At Lucton, the Rev. E. Parry, to Miss Eliz. Thomas, sister of the Rev. J. T. head master of the free school.

Died.] At Leominster, aged 55, Miss M. Davies, niece to the late Mrs. Helme, mistress of the boarding school.

KENT.

A new military road is intended to be formed, to commence from the barracks in North-street, near the city of Canterbury, and to lead from thence into Broad-street. It is further intended to run in a direct line, parallel with the rear of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry barracks, and is to communicate with other new roads, intended to run at right angles into each of the present barracks, and to cross Buttington-lane, through part of the land of St. Gregory's parish, into Broad-street, near Northgate burial ground. The line for this work has been already marked out; and it is further in contemplation, to build an additional range of barracks in Mead's Field, and when this shall be completed, the several detached barracks in different parts of the city are to be given up. So much for the immense expences but trifling conveniences or advantages that the country is likely to receive from this continued system of jobbing, bargaining, and barrack building.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. W. Marsh, chemist, to Miss H. Fane.—Mr. G. Rugg, druggist, of London, to Miss M. Salmon, daughter of R. S. esq. of Hollingbourn.—At Maidstone, Mr. W. Pike, fellmonger, to Miss Jones.—At Marden, T. Hooker, esq. of Brenchley, to Miss S. Walter, second daughter of W. W. esq.—At Ramsgate, P. Blackburn, esq. to Miss J. Bewicke.—At Camberwell, Mr. W. Wilmott, of Sandridge, to Miss Rogers, daughter of the late J. R. esq. of White Hall-court, Lombard-street, London.

Died.] At Canterbury, aged 48, Mrs. Buckley, wife of Mr. B. silversmith.—At Tunbridge, after eating a hearty dinner, Mrs. Harvey, a lady who nobly seconded, by her charitable distributions, the rich gifts and ample means that providence had furnished her with, in succouring the unfortunate and distressed.—At Chatham, Major H. Bayley, of the corps of marines.—At Lewisham, lately, greatly respected, Mrs. Saunders, of Rushey-green—a lady whose bodily sufferings for some time past have been very intense. About five months ago, she was afflicted with a cancer in her breast, which, however, was judged to be in a fair way of recovery; but Mrs. S. having had the misfortune to fall down and break her thigh, she never recovered afterwards.—At Sandwich, in her 87th year, Mrs. C. Solly, relict of the late W. H. S. esq.—At Feversham, John Hogben, esq.—In his 74th year, that venerable Christian, Mr. J. Alexander, of Strood.—At Northbourne, near Deal, aged 99 years, Mr. W Scarlet, who has left a progeny consisting of two sons and five daughters, whose united ages amount to 470 years!—At Chipstead-place, in his 81st year, C. Polhill, esq.—a very worthy gentleman, possessed of a good understanding, and who lived to the best of purposes. During his last painful sickness, his only language was, "I must be patient!" His death, however, was easy, and he expressed a strong but humble hope of enjoying hereafter those blessings which are eternal! His purse was ever open to the poor, and he was kind and benevolent to all orders of society.—At Chislehurst, at the Rev. F. Woollaston's, Mrs. H. Woollaston.—In his 90th year, after a short illness, H. Goodwyn, esq. of Park-house, near Maidstone.—At Upstreet, aged 62, Mr. P. Saunders, sadler and harness-maker.—At Plaxtol, R. Packham, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Turlangton, Mr. Goodman, of Witherley, to Miss Tailby.—At Breedon, Mr. G. Bourne, of Bramcote, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Clarkson.—At Nun Eaton, in Warwickshire, J. Towle, esq. of Castle Donnington, in this county, to Miss Craddock.—At Leicester, Mr. Burbage, master of the Nag's Head public-house, to Mrs. Eames, relict of the late Mr. T. E.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Newby, frame-maker.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

It is intended to apply to parliament in the ensuing session, for powers to make a navigable canal to proceed from the village of Alford, by Burgh, in this

county, to the sea at Warpfleet Haven; the outfall is represented as being extremely favourable, and the harbour is excellent.

Considerable improvements have been lately made, and are now making in the town of Horncastle, which will not a little contribute to amend the general appearance of the town. The ground is now clearing for the erection of a new butchery; the old standing is to be taken down and a corn-market will likewise be built.

Among other improvements which are projecting or forming now, at the port and harbour of Grimsby, on the Humber, it is intended to erect a jetty, to reach from the lock, down to low-water mark, with a design to prevent the higher fluxion of the tide.

Married.] At Gainsborough, Lieut. Waller, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Cuthbert.—Mr. Barber, to Miss Moss.—At Lincoln, Mr. Waltz, one of the lay vicars in the cathedral, to Miss Franklyn.—Mr. Morris, draper of Winterton, to Miss Wright, only daughter of J. W. Esq. of Brigg.—At Epworth, Mr. Coates, of Belton, to Mrs. Kelsey, widow.—At Louth, the Rev. G. Clayton Jennison, son of G. T. esq. of Tielby Grove, to Miss E. Fytch.—Also the Rev. Marcus Aurelius Parker, curate of Louth, to Miss Early—At Skidbrooke, Mr. Paddison, grazier, aged 67 years to Mrs. Elizabeth Barr, aged 70. This happy wedding was brought about after an auspicious courtship of just five days!

Died.] At Gainsborough, in her 89th year, Mrs. Bromby, a maiden lady.—Aged 62, Mr. Richard Bassett.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Wells, a widow lady of Brompton.—At Morton, near Gainsborough, Mr. J. Pickin, midshipman of the Hero ship of war.—At Grimsby, in his 55th year, G. Babb, Esq. attorney, and town-clerk to the corporation.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] W. Hynde, Esq. of Ellell Hall, to Miss A. Buckley, of Beaumont Hall, both near Manchester.—At Liverpool, Mr. E. Buddicome, to Miss A. Smith, daughter of the late Mr. C. S. wine-merchant.—Mr. B. Mawdesley, merchant, to Miss Perry.—Capt. Leigh Lyon, to Miss Spencer.—At Spofforth, R. Swire, Esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Wetherherd.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Hynde, wife of Mr. P. H. timber-merchant.—Aged 27, Mrs. Blandstone, wife of Mr. G. B. surgeon, and daughter of Mr. J. Parr.—At Manchester, in an advanced age, Mr. Sam. Grimshaw, check-manufacturer.—In Salford, aged 53, Mr. W. Whitehead, attorney.—At Wigan, Mr. M. Holt, a very ingenious watch and clock maker.—At Ulverstone, Major Perryn, nephew of the late Baron Perryn. This gentleman had unfortunately been thrown from a gig, a few days before, by which his leg was shockingly fractured and which brought on a mortification, in despite of the most able chirurgical assistance.—At Bury, Mrs. Hodgson, wife of the Rev. F. H.—At Ormskirk, aged 18, Miss Orrell, only daughter of Mrs. Lea, of the King's Arms inn.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The committee of the Northamptonshire Preservative Society have lately announced, by public advertisement in the Northampton Mercury, that "out of fifty cases rewarded in the last five years, forty-four have been preservations." "Some," it is stated, "after long perseverance, come under circumstances that have enhanced the blessing of longer life secured, and some that have rescued from the horrid act not to be repented of, when fully effected. As the number of subscribers is, at present, reduced by death, and other causes; and, as the committee express it, "it is to be wished most anxiously that the benefits of information, assistance, and reward, should be permanent," the committee earnestly invite new subscribers, "that the institution may have all the advantages of which it is capable, from the combined aids of a small annual contribution, and of a short, personal, quarterly attendance, to give it the happier effect."

At a special assembly of the proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal, held at Stony Stratford, in Buckinghamshire, on the 14th of the month of July last, the appointment previously made by the committee, of Charles Harvey, Esq. to be the general superintendant of the company's affairs, was confirmed by a large majority of 1086; the numbers being, 2475 for the appointment, and 1382 against it. Majority in favour of Mr. H. 1093.

Intended inclosure in this county—parish of King Sutton.

Died.] At Peterborough, aged 32, Mr. E. Sharman, statuary and mason.—At Yelterton, in his 60th year, Mr. R. Mathew, grazier and manufacturer

of tammies.—At Nether Heyford, in his 57th year, Mr. W. Jones, thirty-four years master of the free-school in that place.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Intended inclosure in this county—parish of Gotham.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. R. James, hosier, to Miss Berridge, daughter of Mr. B. partner in the same firm.—Mr. Redfear, hosier, to Miss M. Taylor, of Stokesby, Yorkshire.—At Newark, Mr. J. Ridge, bookseller, to Miss Hilton.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Spencer, corn-chandler.—Mr. W. Johnson, of the Hare and Hounds public-house.—Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. G. cooper—Aged 62, Mr. R. Singlehurst, of West Bridgford.—Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. B. grocer.—At Newark, aged 27, Mr. M. Sheppard.—Mrs. Romley, widow of the late Mr. R. ironmonger.—At Mansfield, Mr. W. Watson, mercer and draper.—At East Retford, Miss Moody.

NORFOLK.

Married.] H. S. Partridge, Esq. capt. in the East Norfolk militia, to Miss Hesslop, only daughter of the Rev. Luke H. archdeacon of Buckinghamshire.—On the 28th of May last, at Burdon's Island, near Charlestown, South Carolina, Mr. J. King, surgeon and youngest son of Mr. S. K. of Norwich, to Miss M. Burdon.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 68, Mr. T. Moore, formerly a coal-merchant.—Aged 75, Mr. R. Allen, tailor.—At Yarmouth, suddenly, aged 49 years, Mr. W. Smith, corn-merchant.—In her 93d year, Mrs. M. Baker, widow, and a school-mistress.—At Diss, aged 33, Mr. W. Tyrrell, butcher.—At Creak Abbey, in her 68th year, Mrs. Blythe, characterized by one of her numerous friends, "as a woman who did justice, loved mercy, and walked humbly with her God."

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Keddington, the Rev. H. S. Trimmer, vicar of Heston, in Middlesex, to Miss Syer, eldest daughter of the Rev. B. S. rector of the parish.—At Blakenham, the Rev. G. Capper, to Miss Reid, daughter of G. R. Esq. of Wetlington Hall, in Norfolk.—At Ipswich, Mr. J. Stutter, attorney of Stowmarket, to Miss Long, daughter of Mr. L. also an attorney.

Died.] At Wattisfield, aged 96, Mrs. Filby, mother of Mr. T. F. of the White Swan Inn.—Aged 68, Robert Clarke, gentleman, treasurer for the Ipswich division of this county.—In his 69th year, T. Shave, Esq. of Holbrook, formerly of Ipswich.—At Badwell Ash, in her 71st year, Mrs. Burroughes, relict of the late T. B. Esq. of Wymondham, in the county of Norfolk.

SHROPSHIRE.

A lead mine has been lately discovered near the surface of the ground, on the estate of Sir Edward Price Lloyd, bart. about two miles from Llanidloes, on the Llandinam road.

Married.] At Bristol, Lieutenant-colonel Leighton, of the second battalion of the Shropshire militia, to the Hon. Miss Louisa Anne St. Leger, sister of Lord Viscount Doneraile.—At Madeley, Mr. Wilkinson, tea-dealer, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Hickson, of the Iron-bridge.—At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Donaldson, carver and gilder, to Miss Evans, daughter of Mr. R. E. carver and gilder.—At Oswestry, Mr. W. Jones, boot and shoe-maker, to Mrs. M. Davies.—The Rev. S. Stennett, of Dublin, to Miss Holbrook.—At Doncaster, in Yorkshire, J. Lucas, esq. of Conisborough, to Miss H. Hodges, youngest daughter of the late Rev. George H. of Little Ruyton, near Shrewsbury.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Tomkins, hatter.—Late of the Nag's-head, Wyle Copton, Mr. Pug, nurseryman, of Bicton Heath.—At Ludlow, Mr. Page, glover.—At Barlow, near Ludlow, in his 77th year, Rowland Littlehales, esq. formerly of Shrewsbury, a gentleman of mild, moral, social virtues, which highly endeared him to his friends, and to society at large.—At Frankwell, aged 87, Mr. Gibert, master of the Prince of Wales public-house.—At Mardol, suddenly, Mr. Axon, glazier.—At Meole, Mrs. Haywood, relict of the late Thomas H. esq. of Penkhull, in Staffordshire.

YORKSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to erect a light on the noted promontory, called Flamborough Head, in this county, for prevention of fatal accidents, and the danger to which vessels are sometimes exposed, in passing by the rocks that abound at its extremity. As some individuals may possibly object that the proximity of the Spurn lights might occasion some serious mistakes to ships, at a considerable distance off at sea, it has been answered that this liability

will be readily obviated, by making the Flamborough Head lights to revolve, which would be a sufficient distinction to prevent the occurrence of any errors of that kind. As numerous shipwrecks have happened on the rocks contiguous to Flamborough Head, it is matter of surprize that a measure, the necessity and utility of which are clearly evident, has not been before resorted to. It was not till after a long series of years, that similar lights were erected in those dangerous channels, known by the name of Hazeborough Gat, the King's Channel, and the Goodwyn Sands. A united petition from the ship-owners, &c. will be shortly presented to the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, London, to promote the much wished-for success of the above plan.

Lately, at York races, in consequence of Mr. Bromford's declining to ride, Mrs. Thornton walked, or rather cantered, in a most excellent style over the course, accompanied by Col. Thornton, for 4 hogsheads of *coti roti*, 2000 guineas, h. ft. and for 6000 guineas, p. p. bet by Mrs. Thornton. Afterwards commenced a match, in which the same lady was to ride two miles against Mr. Buckle, the jockey so well known at Newmarket, and other places, as a rider of the first celebrity. Mrs. Thornton appeared dressed for the contest, in a purple cap and waistcoat, nankeen coloured skirts, purple shoes, and embroidered stockings. She was in perfect health and spirits, and seemed eager for the decision of the match. Mr. Buckle was dressed in a blue cap, with a blue bodied jacket and white sleeves. Mrs. Thornton carried 9 stone 6 pounds, and Mr. Buckle 13 stone 6 pounds. The riders started exactly at half-past three o'clock: Mrs. Thornton took the lead, which she kept for some time; Mr. Buckle then put in trial his jockeyship, and passed the lady, which he kept for only a few lengths, when Mrs. Thornton, by the most excellent horsemanship, pushed forwards, and came in, in a style superior to any thing ever witnessed on the ground, gaining her race by just half a neck. The manner of Mrs. Thornton's riding is of the first description; in her jockeyship she is bold and steady, and in the management of her horse perfect. On her winning, she was hailed with the most reiterated shouts of approbation, which reverberated through one of the most crouded courses that was ever assembled on Knavesmire. It appears, that it was much against Mrs. T.'s inclination to ride over the course for the match, had she not been obliged to do so, agreeably to the conditions of the articles before entered into with Mr. Bromford. On the same afternoon, a terrible *fracas*, or row, as it was then called, took place at the stand, in consequence of a dispute between Mr. Flint, who rode against Mrs. Thornton last year, and Col. T. respecting the sum of 1000l. Mr. F. posted the Colonel on Thursday, and the Colonel recriminated on the succeeding day. On the day of the above race, Mr. F. came to the stand with a *new horsewhip*, which he had bought for the purpose, and which he applied to the Colonel's shoulders with considerable vigour and activity, in the presence of a great number of ladies. All the gentlemen in the place, who appeared highly indignant at this gross and violent outrage, hissed at and loudly hooted Mr. F. who was immediately arrested on the spot by order of the lord mayor of York, and several magistrates who were present, and was taken into custody by the city runners, until he can find bail, himself in the sum of 1000l. and two sureties in the sum of 500l. each. The Colonel was also bound over to prosecute the party for an assault, when Mr. F. was carried off the stand by the city runners: the warmest expressions of the public disapprobation followed him until he was entirely out of sight.

IRELAND.

Died.] At his house at Fortfield, near Rathfarnham, aged near 70, the Hon. Barry, Lord Viscount Avonmore, Baron Yelverton, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Registrar of the Court of Chancery in Ireland. The late Viscount A. was called to the bar, in the year 1764, and appointed Attorney General in 1782; from which office he was advanced to the chief seat in the Exchequer in 1783. His lordship rose to his high rank and station principally by his shining talents, having been generally considered not only as a profound lawyer, and eloquent orator, but an accomplished scholar. He is succeeded in his titles by the Hon. William Yelverton, who married Mary, eldest daughter of John Read, esq. of Fareham, in Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, JULY, 1805.

D.	H.	Baro.	T.out	T. in	H	C	Wind.	Weather, &c. Rain 2,34
1	7	30.41	56.5	58.5	59	1	WNW	1
	2	30.44	65	61.5	52	3	WNW	1 . wind s
2	7	30.32	58.5	60.5	59	3	S	1 . wind sw and cloudy : little wet
	2	30.22	64	66	56	5	W	1 . little rain at eve
3	7	30.09	60	62.5	61	5	W	1 chiefly very gentle rain
	2	30.04	64	63.5	64	5	SW	1 ditto . fair eve . fine
4	7	29 90	60.5	62.5	60	2	SW	0 hazy : cloudy
	2	29.86	75	67.5	54	4	S	1 hazy . little rain . fine eve
5	7	29.73	63.5	65	62	4	SSW	2 . little wet
	2	29.84	66	65.5	55	4	W	2 . little wet . less cloudy : shower
6	7	29.90	57.5	62.5	59	3	SW	2 . little wet : showers
	2	29.93	61	64	54	4	SW	2 rain at times . fine night
7	7	30.06	55.5	61.5	59	2	W	1 . more cloudy and rain at times
	2	30.09	65.5	63	58	4	W	1 little wet at times : little gentle rain
8	7	30.13	57	61.5	63	h	WSW	1 little wet falling almost continually
	2	30.11	59.5	62	62	5	W	1 hazy and little wet . wind N and chiefly fine
9	7	30.23	57	60	62	3	NNE	1
	2	30.24	67.5	63	54	2	NNE	1
10	7	30.19	54.5	61	62	2	NNE	1 hazy
	2	30.13	70	65	53	4	WNW	1 . more cloudy night
11	7	30.20	59	62.5	62	5	N	1 . fine . cloudy : little rain
F	2	30.24	61.5	63	60	5	N	1 . little wet at times
12	7	30.25	55	59	58	4	N	1 . fine
	2	30.24	65.5	62	51	3	NNW	1 . more cloudy eve
13	7	30.19	57.5	60.5	57	4	N	1 : less cloudy
	2	30.16	67	63	52	2	N	1 hazy . cloudless . clear night : cloudy
14	7	30.16	54.5	60.5	59	5	N	1 . less cloudy
	2	30.16	65	62.5	56	4	N	1 . less cloudy . cloudy night : fine
15	7	30.17	55.5	60.5	60	2	N	1 hazy . cloudy
	2	30 19	61.5	61	58	5	N	1 . little wet . fine eve
16	7	30.23	57	60 5	57	2	N	1 hazy
	2	30.27	67.5	63	51	3	N	1 . clear night : cloudy
17	7	30.36	55.5	60.5	58	5	NNE	1
	2	30.33	62.5	61	55	5	NNE	1
18	7	30.33	54	59	58	5	NNE	1 . fine
	2	30.33	64	61	53	3	NNE	1 . wind E and cloudless eve : cloudy
19	7	30.30	54.5	58.5	57	5	E	1 : fine
	2	30.25	64	60	56	2	E	1 hazy
20	7	30.18	57	61	59	1	S	1 hazy . more hazy
	2	30.13	71.5	65	57	3	SW	1 hazy . cloudy and little wet . little rain at times in the night
21	7	29.93	60.5	63.5	63	5	SW	2 chiefly gentle rain : fair
	2	29.85	65.5	65.5	67	5	WSW	1 . little rain at times . fine night
22	7	29.93	57.5	62.5	63	3	W	1 hazy . more cloudy
	2	29.93	66.5	65	55	4	W	2 . wind sw and more cloudy : rain
23	7	29.63	59.5	63.5	65	5	S	2 rain . chiefly fine : shower
	2	29.49	66	66	61	3	WSW	2 . cloudy eve . rain : fine
24	7	29.71	58.5	63	61	3	WSW	2 . cloudy at times : little wet
	2	29.87	64.5	64	54	3	W	2 . little wet at times
25	7	30.09	57	62.5	58	4	W	2 : more cloudy and little wet
	2	30.21	63	64	56	5	W	1 little wet . less cloudy . fine
26	7	30.30	55.5	61.5	60	1	W	1 hazy
N	2	30.24	68.5	63.7	52	2	S	2
27	7	29.95	60.5	63	60	4	S	0 hazy . little rain . fine
	2	29.87	71.5	66	53	2	S	1
28	7	29.87	60.5	64	61	5	SSW	2 . shower . chiefly cloudy and rain at times
	2	29.87	65.5	64.5	58	3	SSW	2 . cloudy night
29	7	29.90	60	63.5	60	4	S	1 . more wind and less cloudy . shower
	2	29.90	66.5	65	54	2	S	3 . less wind and clear night
30	7	29.98	58.5	62.5	60	2	SW	1 . little wet
	2	30.00	66.5	64.5	53	3	SSW	2 . clear night : cloudy . little wet
31	7	29.95	56.5	61.5	61	4	SSW	1 . little wet at times
	2	29.88	66	64	56	4	W	1 . less cloudy . shower . clear night

PRICES OF STOCKS from JULY 26, to AUGUST 23, 1805, both included.

By Messrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Marsden, Stock Brokers, Prince's Street, Bank.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 p. Ct.	5 per Cent. Navy.	5 p. Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imperial 3 per Cents.	Imper. Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.
1805													
July													
26	181	59⅝	57⅞ 8⅛	77	89¾	—	17⅛	2⅛	58⅛	9¼	181	———	———
27	—	59½	58¼ ⅜	77¼	89⅞	100	17⅛	2⅛	58¼	9¼	—	———	Par.
29	—	59⅜	58¼ ⅜	77½	90	—	17⅛	—	58⅝	9¼	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
30	183	59¼	58¼ ⅜	77½	90⅛	100⅝	17⅛	—	——	9¼	183	———	———
31	182¾	59⅛	58¼ ⅜	77⅝	90⅛	—	17⅛	—	58¼	—	182¾	———	1s. pm.
Aug.					89⅝								
1	—	59¼	58⅜ ⅜	77½	89⅞	—	17⅛	—	—	—	182½	———	1s. pm.
2	182⅔	59⅛	58½ ⅜	77½	89⅞	100⅝	17⅛	—	58⅛	9¼	—	———	1s. pm.
3	182	59⅛	58⅜ ⅜	77⅜	89⅝	—	17⅛	—	58⅛	9¼	—	1s. dis.	1s pm.
5	—	59¼	58⅛ ⅜	77⅜	89⅛	100¼	17⅛	—	—	—	—	———	———
6	182	59	58⅛ 7⅞	76⅞	89⅛	100¼	17	—	57½	9¼	182	———	1s. pm.
7	—	58⅞	57¾ ½	76½	89⅛	100⅛	16⅞	—	57½	9¼	182	———	1s. pm.
8	180¼	58⅝	58 7⅞	76⅜	89⅛	100⅛	16⅞	—	—	—	180½	———	1s. dis.
9	181	58⅝	58⅛ ⅜	76⅜	89⅛	—	17	2⅛	—	9¼	—	———	1s. pm.
10	—	58⅝	58 ⅜	76⅜	89½	100⅜	17	—	58	9¼	—	———	2s. pm.
12	Prince	of	Wales's	Birth	Day	—	—	—	—	—	—	———	———
13	181	58⅞	58⅛ 7⅞	76⅛	89¾	100¼	17	—	—	9⅛	—	———	———
14	181	58¾	57⅞ 8⅛	76⅛	89⅞	—	17	—	58	—	—	———	1s. pm.
15	180¼	58⅞	58⅛ 58	76⅜	89¼	100⅜	17	2⅛	—	9¼	180½	———	———
16	178¼	58½	57⅞ ⅛	75½	89⅛	100½	16⅞	—	57⅛	—	179	———	———
17	—	58¼	57½ ⅜	75⅞	89⅛	—	16⅞	—	—	9⅛	178½	———	———
19	178	58¼	57½ ⅜	—	89⅛	—	16⅞	—	—	—	—	———	1s. pm.
20	178	58⅛	57½ ⅜	75¾	88¾	100⅜	16¾	—	—	9¼	—	———	1s. pm.
21	—	58¼	57½ 58	76	89⅛	100⅜	16⅞	—	57⅞	—	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
22	178½	58¼	58 7⅞	76	89	100⅜	17	—	—	9¼	179½	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
23	179¼	59⅛	58¼ ⅜	76⅞	89½	100⅜	17⅛	2⅛	58¼	9¼	180	1s. dis.	2s. pm.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll. of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended Aug. 17, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlex	97	7	52	11	44	10	33	10
Surrey	102	4	46	0	44	4	38	0
Hertford	92	10	41	0	45	6	27	10
Bedford	95	8	68	9	48	0	31	9
Huntin.	95	1	———		50	3	26	8
Northa.	99	6	64	9	53	2	33	3
Rutland	103	6	———		55	0	30	0
Leicestr.	100	0	———		51	11	30	0
Notting.	104	1	66	9	53	0	32	8
Derby	100	0	———		52	0	36	2
Stafford	102	8	———		45	4	34	11
Salop	116	5	75	8	55	6	32	9
Herefor.	123	2	57	6	52	0	31	2
Wor'str.	109	7	———		45	6	32	7
Warwic.	113	7	———		50	0	33	0
Wilts	93	4	———		48	2	32	8
Berks	94	7	———		47	4	33	10
Oxford	100	0	———		48	1	32	11
Bucks.	91	4	———		46	3	34	0
Brecon	108	9	64	0	54	4	28	0
Montgo	105	7	———		———		24	10
Radnor	99	2	———		48	11	26	8

Average of England and Wales.
Wheat 100s. 0d.; Rye 58s. 6d.; Barley 49s. 2d.; Oats 31s. 7

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	97	8	48	6	47	0	38	7
Kent	102	8	———		43	0	37	10
Sussex	111	4	———		———		38	4
Suffolk	99	5	———		45	9	38	3
Cambridge	97	11	———		42	8	24	8
Norfolk	95	1	———		41	0	29	6
Lincoln	91	6	63	6	53	0	29	0
York	84	5	———		———		28	6
Durham	102	6	———		48	0	28	7
Northumberland	95	5	58	0	43	6	29	9
Cumberland	89	3	58	3	43	2	32	3
Westmorland	100	1	64	0	40	2	32	3
Lancaster	101	0	———		———		29	6
Chester	97	6	———		———		33	8
Flint	80	0	———		———		———	
Denbigh	108	11	———		70	4	33	7
Anglesea	84	0	———		48	0	24	0
Carnarvon	92	4	———		50	8	23	0
Merioneth	101	9	———		58	0	28	0
Cardigan	84	0	———		44	0	———	
Pembroke	80	2	———		53	6	———	
Carmarthen	97	6	———		54	0	———	
Glamorgan	———		———		54	0	———	
Gloucester	104	6	———		50	0	31	0
Somerset	104	3	———		———		30	4
Monmouth	117	5	———		———		———	
Devon	107	4	———		51	2	33	6
Cornwall	109	7	———		51	6	31	2
Dorset	106	1	———		48	3	36	6
Hants	111	7	48	0	46	3	35	11

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

HARVEST has commenced, generally, in the southern, and best parts of the country; and under far better appearances than could have been supposed, from the cold and variable Summer, which has just past. According to appearances, which it is to be hoped will not deceive us, although we find that too frequently the case, when we get the length of the threshing floor, on lands of the above description, somewhat more than an average crop is expected. They talk of three quarters of wheat per acre; of barley upwards of five; of oats the same; of pease three and a half; and of beans three quarters: all of good quality. There will be some smutty wheat; but happily not so much as might have been expected. The corn which has been laid by the rains has taken very little damage, but in course will be more expensive to reap: price 10s. to 18s. per acre for wheat in Kent, Sussex, Essex, and Herts. Labourers in great plenty, and well paid in general. The fly did some damage to the early turnips, but that crop, including the Swedish, promises well, as do the tares, and every other, excepting hops, which are totally destroyed in some parts, and good in none. Spring wheat has succeeded generally, and will add considerably to the stock, which is farther strengthened by a great quantity of foreign wheat on hand, and, perhaps, nearly an equal quantity ordered on speculation: prices daily declining. On the hills, and in poor districts, the crops cannot be expected of so great promise; but there is at least a large bulk of straw; as in those parts, they are not yet ready for harvest, much will depend on the weather which may hereafter ensue. The country is full of beef and mutton; but very short of hogs and pigs. Beef, mutton, and lamb, 5s. per stone, at Smithfield; veal from 4s. to 5s. 6d.; dairy pork, 5s. 4d.; town bacon, 6s.

Middlesex, August 24.

BILL of MORTALITY, from JULY 23, 1805, to AUGUST 20, 1805.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.		Between					
Males 718	1413	Males 528	1050	2 and 5 -	149	50 and 60 -	89		
Females 695		Females 522		5 and 10 -	50	60 and 70 -	76		
Whereof have died under two years old 305				10 and 20 -	32	70 and 80 -	44		
Peck Loaf 5s 2d, 5s 2d, 5s 2d, 5s 1d				20 and 30 -	68	80 and 90 -	19		
Salt 20s per Bushel: 4½ per lb.				30 and 40 -	105	90 and 100 -	5		
				40 and 50 -	108				

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

July 23, 1805, to August 24, 1805, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

ABNEY, R. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, bricknaker (Smith, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.) Angell, H. H. New Bond-street, haberdasher (Berry, Wallbrook.) Aberdein, A. Lisle-street, Leicester-fields, merchant (Ross and Co. New Boswell-court, Carey-street.)

Badderley, J. Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, druggist (Biddle, Wolverhampton.) Blunt, J. and R. Scollay, Coal Exchange, London, coalfactors (Allan, London-street, Fenchurch-street.) Beck, A. Oxford-street, sadler (Beckett, Clement's-inn.) Bennell, J. Gouldstone-square, Whitechapel, builder (Stratton, Shoreditch.) Barrow, E. N. Leadenhall-street, baker (Taylor, Old-street-road.)

Carming, E. the younger, Henley in Arden, Warwickshire, thread manufacturer (Lea, Henley in Arden.) Coop, J. and R. Walker, Stratford, Essex, calico-printers (Roach, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.)

Dugard, G. Upper Grosvenor-place, victualler (Crosfield and Co. Salisbury-street.) Dawson, J. Copthall-buildings, warehouseman (Hurd, Temple.) Diamond, J. F. Dean-street, Westminster, hair-dresser (Dove and Co. Elm-court, Temple.) Dodgson, G. Kendal, Westmoreland, grocer (Rigby, New City Chambers.)

Edgar, J. New Sarum, Wiltshire, surgeon (Hodding, jun. Salisbury.)

Fletcher, G. Nottingham, dealer (Berry, Wallbrook.) Freeman, T. St. Martin's-le-grand, wine-merchant (Barrow, Threadneedle-street.) Feltham, S. New Sarum, Wilts, tailor (Godwin, New Sarum.)

Goostry, P. Rushton, Staffordshire, cotton-spinner (Wadsworth, Macclesfield.) Graham, J. K. Fowey, Cornwall, merchant (Brown, Fowey.)

Hall, T. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, clothier (Rotton, Frome.) Hill, J. Towcester, Northamptonshire, grocer (Kirby, Towcester.) Hitchcock, J. Oxford-street, picture-dealer (Kibble-white and Co. Inner Temple-lane.) Heywood, W. Marsden, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner (Alexander, Halifax.) Hemrem, J. Lime Kilns, East Greenwich, corn-dealer (Flexney, Chancery-lane.) Hindle, T. Pancras-place, Middlesex, bricklayer (Taylor, Took's-court, Chancery-lane.) Himsworth, W. Walton, York, corn-dealer (Scholefield, Horbury.) Herbert, T. Dowgate-hill, merchant (Jacksons, Wallbrook.) Hubbersty, J. L. Lincoln's-inn, cotton-spinner (Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.) Hughes, W. Cross-court, Long-acre, money-scrivener (Burdon, St. Andrew's-court, Holborn.) Hughes, M. Bury-court, Love-lane, wool-merchant (Pullen, Fore-street.)

Johnson, W. Edgware-road, collar-maker (Impey and Co. Inner Temple-lane.) Jackson, W. Manchester, hat-lining-cutter (Duckworth and Co. Manchester.) Johnson, C. Marquis of Granby-yard, Knightsbridge, stable keeper (Minshull and Co. Millbank-street.) Jones, R. S. Mark-lane, corn-dealer (Adams, Old Jewry.)

Ludlam, J Stoke Bruern, Northampton, victualler (Watford and Co. Banbury.) Lovelock, C. Durham-street, Strand, dealer in wine (Williams and Co. Austin Friars.) Larkins, E. Shefford, Bedfordshire, shopkeeper (Chapman, Biggleswade.) Leakin, J. Worcester-street, Southwark, millwright (Smith, Adelphi.) Lambert, G. Holborn, victualler (Ellis, James-street, Buckingham-gate.)

Meace, R. M. Worcester, money-scrivener (Price, Worcester.) M'Cann, W. Blackwall, victualler (Rutherford, Bartholomew-close.) Moule, J. Birmingham, factor (Elkington, Birmingham.) Moggridge, Anna, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, milliner (Wells, Wood-street, Spitalfields.)

Newall, J. Bristol, merchant (Davis, Bristol.)

Ogden, R. Bottany, Ashton-under-line, cotton-spinner (Oldham, Manchester.)

Richardby, J. jun. Durham, joiner (Maynard, Durham.) Robertson, D. Bishopsgate-without, tailor (Beaumin, Union-street, Bishopsgate.) Richards, J. Prince's-stairs, Rotherhithe, victualler (Holloway, Chancery-lane.) Rolfe, J. Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, timber-merchant (Allingham, St. John's-square.) Rennell, W. jun. Teignmouth, Devonshire, shopkeeper (Prideaux, Totness.)

Starr, J. Worcester, brandy-merchant (Price, Worcester.) Stone, W. Norwood Common, hop-merchant (Mangnull, Warwick-square, Newgate-street.) Sizeland, J. Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, tailor (Smith, Robert-street, Adelphi.) Smithson, R. Kingston upon Hull, inkeeper (Ritson, Hull.) Smith, W. Basing-lane, warehouseman (Ruthford, Bartholomew-close.) Scholefield, J. Cateaton street, warehouseman (Lamb, Aldersgate-street.) Staymaker, J. Redcross-street, tallow-chandler (Vincent and Co. Bedford-street, Bedford-square.) Slater, T. Leicester, grocer (Rivington, Fenchurch-street Buildings.) Smith, R. Lutterworth, Leicestershire, mercer (Watson, Lutterworth.)

Timms, S. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, miller (Smith, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.) Thomas J. Lightpill, and A. Bond, Stanley's End, Gloucestershire, clothiers (Croome, Strand, Gloucestershire.)

Wood, J. Bromley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner (Beardsworth and Co. Blackburn.) Wardell, T. Darlington, Durham, innkeeper (Clayton and Co. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.) Wing, W. Stamford, Lincolnshire, victualler (Redifer, Stamford.) Winwood, E. and S. Thodey, Poultry, Scotch-factors (Collins, Spital-square.) Whitnall, W. Milton, Kent, miller (Hinde, Milton.) Williams, J. Leigh, Lancashire, cabinet-maker (Troughton, Preston.)

DIVIDENDS.

Alderson, C. of Beccles, Suffolk, grocer, Aug. 31. Aris, J. and W. Taylor, Oxford, corn-dealers, Sep. 3. Arthy, E. Liverpool, master and mariner, Sep. 10.

Barr, J. Wantage, Berkshire, money-scrivener, Aug. 17. Beaver, W. and J. Jones, both of Bradford, Wiltshire, clothiers, Sep. 4. Baker, T. and J. Shorland, Exeter, woollen-drapers, Aug. 31. Barker, T. Brickwall, Herts, victualler, Aug. 28. Bigwood, J. Basinghall-street, warehouseman, Oct. 19. Bartlett, R. Stretton upon Dunsmore, Warwickshire, timber-merchant, Sep. 21. Bird, W. W. Coventry, silk-manufacturer, Sep. 28.

Carpenter, J. Thetford, Norfolk, dealer, Aug. 20. Cox, D. the elder, and D. Cox, the younger, Mark-lane, brandy-merchants, Aug. 17. Cory, G. Great Yarmouth, upholsterer, Aug. 10. Charles, J. and T. Loft, Friday-street, warehousemen, Aug. 21. Chaddock, J. and R. Keay, Wigan, Lancashire, potters, Aug. 21. Cook, C. Great New-street, St. Bride's, tallow-chandler, Nov. 5. Curris, J. and H. P. Griffin, Ludgate-hill, oil and colourmen, Aug. 28. Chivers, W. Newgate-street, upholder, Aug. 28. Coulson, T. Fenchurch-street, cheesemonger, Sep. 3. Cox, J. Leighton Buzzard, corn-merchant, Aug. 27. Carr, B. Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, carpet-manufacturer, Sep. 14.

Dunsford, M. Basinghall-street, merchant, Sep. 28. Day, E. Collingbourne Ducis, Wiltshire, farmer, Aug. 21. Dike, C. Abingdon-street, boot and shoe-maker, Aug. 21. Denton, G. Kingston upon Hull, carrier, Sep. 6. Danney, W. Windsor, apothecary, Sep. 23.

Espener, C. Kingston upon Hull, woollen-draper, Aug. 23. Estlin, N. Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosier, Aug. 27.

Fraser, T. and T. Bolston, Nicholas-lane, merchants, Dec. 5. Faulkner, J. Macclesfield, druggist, Sep. 16.

Gowland, G. Chandos-street, merchant, Aug. 14. Gregory, A. Tavistock-street, tailor, Aug. 21. Gardner, F. Butt-lane, Deptford, mariner, Oct. 22. Geary, T. Austin-friars, merchant, Sep. 17. Gell, W. 8. St.

Ive's, Huntingdonshire, shopkeeper, Sep. 24.

Harris, W. Drury-lane, woollen-draper, July 27. Houldsworth, A. and H. Gravenor, Basinghall-street, warehousemen, Aug. 17. Hill, S. Bishopsgate-street, oil and colourman, Aug. 28. Harris, J. Exeter, coach-maker, Aug. 27. Hardman, J. Manchester, merchant, Aug. 22. Holden, W. Skirbeck-Quarter, Lincolnshire, coal-merchant, Aug 29. Harrison, T. and J. B. Pritchard, Liverpool, potsellers, Aug. 27. Hesketh, W. T. and H. Chester, bankers, Aug. 27. Horsman, E. and J. Chipping, Campden, Gloucestershire, bankers, Sep. 10. Houlding, J. and J. W. Sowerby, Liverpool, merchants, Sep. 18.

Irvin, T. and J. Holden, Halifax, dyers, Aug. 22 Jones, S. J. Milsom, and S. Howard, of Bradford, Wiltshire, clothiers, Sep. 4. Jones, W. Newnham, Gloucestershire, drover, Oct. 3.

Lichigaray, S. and M. Dunsford, Basinghall-street, merchants, Sep. 27 and 28. Lowman, J. Whiteburch, Southampton, coach maker, Aug. 19. Lash, G. W. Lash, and J. Robinson, Newcastle upon Tyne, ironmongers, Aug. 22.

Marston, S. St. Alban's, corn-dealer, Nov. 2. Merson, E. Ilminster, Somersetshire, mercer, Aug. 17. Mellor, J. and G. Pratt, Leek, Staffordshire, silk-manufacturers, Aug. 17, Mosley, M. L. Liverpool, merchant. Oct. 29. Morris, G. Long-alley, Moorfields, leather-seller, Dec. 2. Moorhouse, J. John-street, Adelphi, wine-merchant, Oct. 5.

Peck, A. Gravesend, carpenter, Aug. 17. Platt, G. Weakly, Yorkshire, clothier, Aug. 14. Pullen, H. and T. Roberts, Exeter, coal-merchants, Aug. 2. Pikman, W. Great Newport-street, watch-maker, Aug. 27. Pitts, W. Boston, Lincolnshire, sacking-manufacturer, Aug. 29. Presgrave, E. Spalding, Lincolnshire, merchant, Aug. 31. Pemberton, E. and J. Houlding, Liverpool, merchants, Sep. 13. Priestley, J. and J. jun. Birstall, Yorkshire, A. Priestley, Upper Clapton, Hackney, and J. Priestley, Great St. Helen's, merchants, Sep. 12.

Rose, C. St. Ann's, Westminster, cheesemonger, Aug. 21. Robins, W. Tyndale, Woodchester, Gloucestershire, grocer, Aug. 26. Ranson, L. Cannon Coffee House, Charing Cross, tavern-keeper, Nov. 12. Robinson, W. R. F. Parris, and D. Squires, King-street, Seven dials, bakers, Oct. 22. Roby, S. and E. Wood-street, Cheapside, hosiers, Sep. 14. Rusher, J. Reading, hosier, Sep. 23.

Sawyer, J. Tenterden, Kent, grazier, July 27. Scarfe, J. R. King's Lynn, Norfolk, brewer, Aug. 20. Seddon, G. Aldersgate-street, cabinet-maker, Oct. 26. Sizer, J. Manningtree, Essex, shopkeeper, Oct. 22. Sayles, M. J. Hancock, and W. Sayles, Sheffield, cutlers, Sep. 6. Stoney, W. and J. Smith, Leeds, Yorkshire, grocers, Sep. 9. Stephenson, C. Parliament-street, Westminster, stationer, Sep. 21. Smith, S. Liverpool, merchant, Sep. 24. Spencer, T. Manchester, flour-dealer, Sep. 26. Shaw, J. Newgate-street, linen-draper, Sep. 17.

Townsend, J. Ludgate-hill, laceman, Aug. 17. Taylor, J. Chatham, Kent, wine-merchant, Aug. 17. Thomas, W. and H. Hesketh, Chester, bankers, Sep. 17. Turner, J. Stockport, Cheshire, cotton-spinner, Sep. 30.

Varley, J. Wigan, shopkeeper, Sep. 9.

Whitaker, J. sen. and W. Whitaker, Stockport, and J. Whitaker, jun. Edgeley, Cheshire, cotton-manufacturers, Aug. 15. Watker, E. Kidderminster, grocer, Aug. 21. Welsborne, C. Eversham, Worcestershire, grocer, Aug. 22. Wingate, T. Market Raisin, Lincolnshire, linen-draper, Aug. 29. Warlters, J. Cornhill, mercer, Aug. 31. Walley, T. Liverpool, merchant, Sep. 9. Whitworth, J. Alresford, Lincolnshire, brandy-merchant, Sep. 6. Westoby, E. Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, shopkeeper, Sep. 6.

Youard, W. North Walsham, Norfolk, currier, Aug. 30. Yarrall, T. Finsbury-place, tailor, Aug. 27.

ERRATA.—*In Vol.* III. *page* 532, *line* 15, *for* his, *read* her—*page* 533, *for* train, *read* wain—*page* 47- *of our last, line* 5, *second column, for* nature, *read* fortune;—*also in page* 93, *in bill of mortality, add* "*whereof have died under two years old,*" 417, *and read between* 2 *and* 5, *instead* 4 *and* 5—*page* 149, *first column, line* 33, *for* cursus, *read* missus.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—We are obliged to W. B, for his friendly hint, and assure him we are as little satisfied as himself.—We beg leave to return our thanks to X C, and several other valuable Correspondents, whose favours came too late for this Number.